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U.S. NUCLEAR NAVAL FORCES PART OF 'FORWARD-BASED' SYSTEMS

LD121515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Rear Adm (Ret'd) V. Andreyev article under the rubric "Reader's Opinion": "What NATO Keeps Quiet About"]

[Text] Addressing voters on 22 February, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev evaluated as provocative the NATO decision to produce and deploy in the FRG, Britain and Italy 572 American Pershing II and cruise missiles. NATO propaganda tries to "substantiate" this dangerous decision by claiming that the North Atlantic bloc is "lagging" behind the Warsaw Pact Organization in medium-range nuclear forces. Here it cites figures and calculations built on juggling certain facts and concealing others. For example, it assiduously ignores American forward-based forces, which also include medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles.

American aircraft carriers are one of the chief components of the sea forces. There are currently 13 attack aircraft carriers in service with nuclear and conventional propulsion units. Each of the three nuclear-powered attack aircraft carriers has a practically unlimited sailing range, can stay underway without resupply for 90 days, has a cruising speed of approximately 60 km per hour and carries on board an average of approximately 90 aircraft and helicopters, including three squadrons of 18 deck attack aircraft with nuclear capability. Each of the 10 conventionally powered attack aircraft carriers has on board an average of approximately 80 aircraft, including 40-48 capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

The U.S. 2d Fleet (which includes four or five attack aircraft carriers) makes up the basis of NATO's so-called attack fleet. According to the NATO command plans being perfected during operational training, the NATO attack fleet is designed to achieve mastery of the sea and to make nuclear strikes at targets located on the territory of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states. When holding exercises the Norwegian Sea and the North Sea are the chief area of operations for the NATO attack fleet but, to judge from foreign press reports, under war conditions it can also operate in the Barents Sea region.

The U.S. 6th Fleet, permanently stationed in the Mediterranean, is designed to make strikes at targets situated in the southern regions of Warsaw Pact countries.

The aircraft carriers of the NATO attack fleet (which also includes the British attack aircraft carrier Ark Royal) and the U.S. 6th Fleet, to judge from foreign press data, have a total of approximately 320 aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons. There are, on average, two nuclear bombs per aircraft. The aircraft have a range of 3,000-4,000 km. In the course of operational training over a number of years these carrier-borne forces have been rehearsing the task of taking part in a "general nuclear offensive."

It should be borne in mind that the United States devotes great attention to the deployment of attack aircraft carriers. Construction of a fourth nuclear-powered attack aircraft carrier is being completed, and it will be commissioned in 1981. President Carter recently signed a law on the construction of a fifth such aircraft carrier.

It also should not be forgotten that American forward-based forces also include 156 F-111 fighter-bombers deployed in Britain and tactical aircraft and Pershing 1 missiles in the FRG. They are all capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

Under these conditions the NATO decisions adopted under pressure from Washington to produce and deploy in West Europe approximately 600 American medium-range nuclear missiles can only be regarded as irrefutable evidence of a desire to change the established approximate equilibrium of forces in Europe in favor of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc.

SOVIET UN REPRESENTATIVE CITES U.S. RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

LD121615 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 12, TASS--The USSR's representative Valerian Zorin resolutely denounced gross violations of human rights in the United States. He did so at the current plenary meeting of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights here. He noted that according to the data, published in the Western press in August 1979, in prisons of the United States there is a great number of political prisoners. Among them--the Charlotte Three, Sundiata Akoli, Imari Obadel, David Rice, Ed Pinedexter, Russel Means, Ted Means, and others.

Just a few days ago, Valerian Zorin said, police killed 40 persons and wounded more than 80 in suppressing a despair mutiny at the Santa Fe jail in the State of New Mexico (the United States).

Well known are facts of brutal suppression and oppression in the United States of national minorities, above all American Indians, and Negroes. According to the data of American Indians' organizations, which were submitted to the Fussel commission in April 1979, 24 per cent of American Indian women were subjected to forcible sterilization, the infant morality rate in Indian reservations is three times as high as on the average in the country, 75 per cent suffer from malnutrition and associated diseases.

Ku Klux Klan men and Nazis, with the connivance of the police, fired at a peaceful Negro demonstration in defence of civil rights in Greensboro (North Carolina) in November 1979. Five demonstrators were killed and 14 wounded.

The speaker criticized a report of the U.S. Department of State which did not mention a single word about the state of affairs in the sphere of human rights and in the United States itself. Instead, American representatives undertook an unseemly objective to characterize the state of affairs with human rights in other states, particularly tendentiously covering the situation in socialist and a number of developing countries.

The Soviet delegation, Valerian Zorin said, qualified such an approach as an attempt of pressure and inadmissible interference into other countries' internal affairs.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS APPROACH OF OLYMPICS

LD120843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Olympic Course--To Moscow"]

[Excerpt] Now, on the eve of the Moscow Olympics, world sports is experiencing a notable upsurge. This is eloquently indicated by reports coming in on the high results achieved by foreign athletes in Olympic sports. The active preparation by athletes in various countries for the summer games is at the same time evidence that, in response to the intrigues of the opponents of detente and the supporters of a boycott of the games, the world's young people are prepared to resolutely defend their right to meet in international competitions, expand friendly ties and strengthen mutual understanding among peoples.

At the 82d Session of the International Olympic Committee in Lake Placid its members unanimously expressed the view that the 22d Olympic games must take place in Moscow as planned. However, despite this decision, certain circles--the U.S. administration above all--have not given up their attempts to wreck the games and split the Olympic movement for selfish ends.

The movement's future depends on how firmly the world's athletes, international sports federations and national Olympics committees support the International Olympic Committee's decision and rebuff the encroachments by dabblers in politics on the Olympic ideals of peace, friendship and cooperation.

The approach of the Olympics is increasingly clearly visible in our capital's appearance. The construction and modernization of most sports facilities has already been fully completed. Many of them were successfully tried out last summer during the Seventh Spartakiad of USSR peoples, in which foreign athletes took part. The Olympic village awaits its guests. Workers in service, transport and communications are preparing to receive the world's athletes and tourists. The main press center has been constructed for journalists.

"Soviet people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "are now preparing for the 1980 Moscow Olympics and doing everything possible to insure that they are held at a high standard and give new impetus to the noble ideas of friendship and peace." There is no doubt that this will be so. The guarantee of this is the successful preparation to receive the Olympic athletes and the good feelings with which Soviet people are awaiting the world's athletes.

SAHARAN STATES HOLD SUMMIT IN BAMAKO

LD101436 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Correspondent N. Krivosheyin report]

[Text] Bamako, March 10, TASS--"The heads of six Saharan states--Algeria, Liberia, Niger, Mauritania, Mali and Chad--consider necessary an envigoration of efforts by the nonaligned countries for ensuring detente, strengthening peace and international security, says the political declaration adopted here at the summit meeting of Saharan states.

The participants in the meeting have strongly condemned imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, Zionism and all forms of national discrimination. They expressed full support for the peoples of Namibia, the South African Republic, Palestine and Western Sahara fighting for independence and self-determination. The heads of the states welcomed the victory of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front which is a result of the righteous national liberation struggle by the peoples of that country, and reaffirmed their support for the cause of gaining true independence.

Analysing the Middle East situation, they expressed concern over the aggravation of the situation in that area after the signing by Egypt and Israel of the Camp David agreements. The declaration stresses that a Middle East settlement is impossible without the liberation of Arab territories occupied by Israel, including Jerusalem, as well as the recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine, headed by its legitimate representative--the Palestine Liberation Organisation--to self-determination and independence. The leaders of the Saharan states have assessed the Camp David agreements as a crude violation of the inalienable rights of the Arab Palestinian people and an attempt to perpetuate the occupation of Arab territories by Israel.

Another document, the final communique of the meeting, reaffirms the firm striving of the Saharan states to turn that area into a zone of peace, security, stability and cooperation.

It has been decided to convene the ministerial council of the Saharan states once a year, and a summit meeting once in two years. President Mousse Traore of Mali has been elected chairman of the summit meeting up to 1982. The next summit meeting of the six states is to be held in the capital of Mauritania, Nouakchott.

U.S. ATTEMPTING TO IMPOSE 'POLICY OF DIKTAT' ON WEST EUROPE

ID121151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "The United States: A Policy of Diktat"]

[Text] "Detente accords with the peoples' interests. Responsible, realistically minded politicians are aware of the need for it. But major forces are ranged against it, working directly or indirectly in a capitalist countries on preparations for war: the military, associated monopolies and their henchmen in the state apparatus and the mass media"--these words, spoken by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on his 22 February election meeting with voters in Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, forcefully reminded all those who value the cause of peace of the importance of the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of detente and against the sinister designs of the new preachers of the "position of strength policy."

This struggle is now becoming particularly significant in West Europe where, under cover of the skillfully created military hysteria around the "Asian arc of crisis" invented in Washington, the dangerous development of events is continuing on the sly.

It must not be forgotten that it is already more than 2 months since the adoption by the NATO Council of the decision on producing and deploying in West European countries new American nuclear missiles targeted against East Europe. The Pentagon has been allocated resources for the production of these weapons by the American Congress, and somewhere across the Atlantic Ocean tests of models already manufactured are in full swing. NATO military specialists are busily choosing sites for the deployment of the new missiles in Britain and in other countries whose ruling circles have capitulated to the American diktat. The other day these questions were discussed in Brussels at a session of representatives of NATO countries' defense ministries and the bloc's Military Planning Committee.

In this atmosphere it is all the more important not to forget what the decisions adopted by NATO mean for Europe, which has always been, is and will continue to be the real nerve center of the world political situation.

History has taught Europeans a great deal. Can it be forgotten that both world wars began in Europe and that they were both caused by the continent's division into opposing military groupings?

The USSR has constantly proved that European security can and must be insured only by means of all-European cooperation and by means of political detente which must be supplemented by military detente. These appeals have remained unanswered for a long time. But all the same, the bloody lessons of the past have made the most farsighted West European figures draw the necessary conclusions, to their countries' benefit.

It is only fair to recall in this connection that France has played an important part in the struggle for the cause of European detente. When General de Gaulle was French head of state, France left the NATO military organization, and the historic Soviet-French declaration was signed in 1966. It said, in particular:

"The two governments are agreed that Europe's problems should be examined above all within a European framework. They came out in favor of the continent's states making efforts to create the conditions necessary for the agreements which should be concluded, and in particular of an atmosphere of detente being established between all countries of the West and East."

The slogan "Detente, Accord, Cooperation" which was proclaimed at that time met with a broad response in Europe. [paragraph continues]

In the first half of the seventies a series of treaties and agreement were concluded to consolidate peace on the continent and insure mutually advantageous cooperation among all its countries. This policy culminated in the signing by 35 heads of state of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe 1 August 1975.

The deepening of the detente process in Europe was gratifying not only to Europeans but to all the world's peace-loving peoples but it did not in the least suit American ruling circles and NATO leaders, who were most unwilling to give up the idea of Europe as a possible battlefield. And it was no accident that in 1977, when the new American administration was established in the White House, attempts by these forces to reverse the development of events emerged clearly.

I have in front of me French and West German newspapers and journals for July 1977. Their headlines radiate alarm. FRG Chancellor Schmidt had just returned from Washington, where he had talks with President Carter. On his return he met with French President Giscard d'Estaing and shared his impressions with him. Reports on the content of these meetings reached the press, and the magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR for 25 July 1977, for instance, publishes a photo of Schmidt with Giscard d'Estaing, with the caption: "Vexed and Less Reassured Than Ever," and alongside it an article--"The United States: A New Imperial Policy."

This new imperial policy, on which, as LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR noted in its article, the new U.S. President's adviser Brzezinski was working, caused West European countries, according to the magazine, to raise legitimate questions, which they posed "not without bitterness." "By what right," they asked, "is America lecturing us?"

What sort of "lectures" these were soon became clear: The American administration, making use of the levers of political, economic and military pressure at its disposal, began to shout at its allies, demanding their unreserved alinement with its hegemonist, anti-Soviet line, which was becoming increasingly discernible.

The U.S. "new imperial policy" is now making its presence felt everywhere, particularly in West Europe. As the West German magazine STERN wrote, the U.S. President, using Afghan events as a pretext, is "fanning the conflict with calls for a boycott, ultimatums and threats of military punishment.... Also, there is no doubt that American countermeasures have increased the threat of international confrontation."

The European public cannot fail to be concerned at the indisputable fact that the leaders of certain West European states, although they express dissatisfaction with American diktat, all the same make concessions to their transatlantic partner when it starts to "twist their arms," as the American press cynically puts it.

That was the case at the memorable NATO Council session in Washington in May 1978, where under U.S. diktat a decision was adopted to increase military budgets by 3 percent a year in real terms. That was the case at the NATO Council session in Brussels in December 1979, where the United States foisted on West Europe the decision on the deployment of its nuclear missiles. That is the outcome that Washington would like to achieve now that the United States, reverting to cold war policy, demands that its European allies step up the arms race and wreck mutually advantageous economic ties with the socialist countries.

The American press currently abounds in statements expressing acute displeasure at the fact that, as the Washington POST put it, "the Europeans cannot be expected to automatically follow Washington's line." In turn, the New York TIMES reported that "U.S. administration officials have expressed impatience and disappointment" at the position of their West European allies (and Japan) inasmuch as they are "reluctantly supporting American efforts to pressure the Soviet Union."

But why, one wonders, should the West European states "willingly" support a policy which entails the resurrection of cold war with all its highly dangerous consequences? Why should they step up the suicidal arms race and sever economic ties with the socialist countries which are absolutely vital to them?

It is clearly no accident that the Western press has recently been paying a great deal of attention to consultations going on among West European countries.

A French-West German summit meeting was held in Paris at the beginning of February. Clearly yielding to pressure from Washington, the sides paid tribute to the notorious "Atlantic solidarity" and supported the U.S. line on the Afghanistan question. The White House approved of this. However, French President Giscard d'Estaing met with representatives of the press immediately after the meeting and stated that France and the FRG "want to jointly examine ways of possibly easing international tension," and Chancellor Schmidt pointed out, in conversation with journalists, that "France and the FRG agree that the present tension must not increase any further, nor must it spill over into Europe."

Following this meeting the EEC Council of Ministers met twice, in Brussels and then in Rome, at foreign-minister level. The ministers adopted no final statement--which, according to local commentators, was due to considerable differences of opinion among them. Italian Foreign Minister Ruffini, who presided over the Rome session, said that the West European Economic Community countries do not intend to halt the dialog with the USSR, that they want to contribute to a successful Madrid meeting of all-European conference participants and that "the session did not even examine" the question of "economic sanctions" against the USSR which the United States is trying to force on West Europe. Nor was there any support for the U.S. demand for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Alarmed by West Europe's reaction, the American leaders demanded that a conference of U.S., British, FRG, French and Italian foreign ministers be held in Bonn. However, France declared its refusal to attend. Then U.S. Secretary of State Vance arrived in Europe and, 20 through 22 February, held "lightning" bilateral talks with his colleagues in Bonn, Rome, Paris and London in an attempt to get them to endorse the U.S. "tough line."

In this connection the New York TIMES wrote that "West Europe can scarcely contain its annoyance and irritation" over the U.S. actions. However, Washington politicians, supported by the British Conservative Government, keep on trying to "twist the arms" of their NATO allies who, according to the Washington POST, tend to "place emphasis not on confrontation" with the socialist countries but "on attempts to find, through talks, a basis for... reviving East-West detente."

A recent example of this process of "working on" the allies is the recent talks in Washington with FRG Chancellor Schmidt. The joint statement issued at the end of the Washington meeting contains phrases which hint at differences between the sides' positions on a number of questions. Nevertheless, by and large there is no doubt that on the main questions discussed in Washington the FRG chancellor accepted the White House's viewpoint. This fact makes one think that Schmidt is increasingly yielding to pressure from across the Atlantic and is slipping further and further into a position of support for the Carter administration's aims, which are: to change the correlation of forces in the world, to achieve Western military superiority and to get West Germany to participate actively in implementing dangerous measures arising out of these aims.

In this situation peace-loving forces all over Europe are faced with the particularly pressing task of preventing the slide back into cold war and barring at all costs the path of the advocates of enmity and hatred between West and East.

'Yielding to U.S. Pressure'

LD130943 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Gennadiy Shishkin international review: "In the Heat of Militarism"]

[Excerpts] Washington is in the grip of an attack of militarist fever. Not a day passes without another statement--each more bellicose than the last--issuing from that city from the President or his immediate entourage. The United States stops at nothing to secure for itself superior military might and President J. Carter is staking a claim to world domination.

The adventurist "doctrines of the new preachers of a "from a position of strength policy" are dangerous not only for any individual country or group of countries. They harbor a threat to the peace and security of all states and peoples. They are all the more dangerous in that the United States is strenuously imposing an aggressive course toward undermining detente on its NATO partners and is dragging them into a second edition of the cold war. True, in this sphere Washington is far from being successful in everything its "strategists" have thought up. The well-known U.S. commentator J. Harsch admits that "it is obvious that Carter treats the NATO alliance as it was treated by his predecessors at the heyday of American power, when neither its friends nor its enemies had any particular choice. But times have changed, Harsch notes with regret and the world has become far more complex while the United States' allies have interests which would be harmed by Carter's policy directed against Moscow."

In Europe there are many sober-minded politicians who are aware of the tremendous advantages secured for them by the course toward the relaxation of international tension, for, as French President V. Giscard d'Estaing has just noted, this policy, "which under conditions of superarmament and powerful ideological conflicts has made it possible to preserve peace, is making a positive contribution to the development of the international situation."

But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that in response to the opposition from a number of West European countries to Washington's adventurist course the latter, the Washington POST reports, "has elaborated political steps to intensify pressure on U.S. allies at forthcoming meetings." The White House considers the most important of these to be the visit which FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt has just begun to Washington during which he is to meet with President J. Carter, Secretary of State C. Vance, Defense Secretary H. Brown and the President's National Security Aide Z. Brzezinski.

To judge by U.S. press commentaries, the Washington talks will focuse on the plan elaborated by the United States for a so-called "division of labor" between the United States and its NATO partners. Its essence, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher says, is for "the NATO countries to render the United States considerable aid outside the NATO framework." In addition, according to a CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR report, by building up the West European countries' military efforts the United States is counting on "releasing U.S. ships and troops for possible participation in operations in the Near East." In particular it is planned to expand the naval presence of Britain, France, Italy and West Germany in the Mediterranean so that the United States can transfer a greater number of ships of its 6th Fleet to the Persian Gulf. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR stresses that "in resolving the division of labor task a special role is allocated to West Germany."

UPI has reported--quoting diplomats who "prefered to remain anonymous"--that the foundation for achieving a U.S.-West German agreement has already been laid and that "Schmidt and Carter only have to settle the final details." Obviously the anonymous diplomats are inclined to regard what they want as actual reality, for it is well known that in the FRG the intention has been stressed at various official levels to observe the treaties and agreements which the FRG has concluded with the socialist countries and to preserve the positive achievements of the policy of detente.

But at the same time we cannot fail to be put on our guard by the fact that literally the day before his departure for the United States H. Schmidt made a government statement in the Bundestag attesting that the FRG Government is increasingly yielding to pressure from the United States, which has set itself the aim of spoiling relations between the Soviet Union and the West European countries. It is absolutely no accident that Schmidt made an appeal about the need for "a division of labor" between the Western countries with a view to influencing the Soviet Union by means of "complementary actions." Moreover it was emphasized in the statement that the FRG intends to increase its military budget and that it embarked on this long before the relevant NATO decisions were adopted.

The militarist fervor being whipped up in Washington is capable of poisoning the atmosphere both in Western Europe and in other parts of the world. It threatens the peace and security of all states and peoples. That is why the Soviet Union's call for the rallying of all forces which oppose the increased aggressiveness of the imperialist circles is meeting with such warm support in all countries. People of good will warmly approve the statement by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the effect that "this aggressiveness can only be checked by the might and sensible policy of the peace-loving states and by the peoples' determination to wreck the dangerous plans of those who lay claim to world domination."

BARATOV SEES THREATS OF U.S. FORCE AGAINST IRAN

LD122128 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

["Policy of Pressure and Blackmail"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 12, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Baratov writes:

The United States continues to speak the language of military threats with regard to Iran. Today, another group of seven warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet has arrived in Singapore with 1,800 marines on board, which will depart on March 15 for Iranian coast.

At present, the Arabian Sea is the scene of a major concentration of U.S. naval forces, largest since World War Two. After the warships now in Singapore join the Armada, its strength will total 27 warships, including aircraft carriers and landing ships. On orders from U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown, U.S. B-52 strategic bombers are being sent for the fourth time already in to the area of the Gulf of Oman.

The U.S. armada is concentrating off the Iranian coast not only to "demonstrate its muscle." It is there to perform other specific tasks. According to reports by the British Broadcasting Corporation, the U.S. warships may be ordered to impose a blockade of Iranian oil routes. Under the Pentagon military doctrine operational assignments for marines and landing ships include the establishment of beachheads, as well as police and punitive functions.

The threats of the use of force are combined by the Washington administration with attempts to institute an economic blockade of Iran. According to U.S. press, the U.S. administration intends, in the coming days, to officially impose economic sanctions and continues to recruit support for international sanctions against Iran. Washington is exerting pressure on its West European allies to make them kin in Iran's economic boycott. However, the United States' West European partners and Japan are wary of the Washington's Iranian adventure considering that the economic sanctions and in particular the naval blockade of Iranian oil sea routes can do serious damage to their own economic interests.

U.S. economic and military pressure on Iran goes hand in hand with hysterial anti-Iranian campaign in the United States itself. Deputy Leader of Democratic majority in U.S. Senate Alan Cranston called on the U.S. administration to sever diplomatic relations with Tehran, to expel from the United States or intern Iranian diplomats and introduce a "total economic embargo" against Iran. Samuel Hayakawa, Republican senator from California, has gone even further demanding an arrest and internment in special camps of all Iranians residing in the USA.

Washington attempts to explain the whipping up of anti-Iranian hysteria and preparations for a possible military interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign country by an "emergency situation" which has arisen in connection with the "Iranian crisis." The fact is, however, that the U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown spoke about the U.S. intention to occupy a strategic position in such places as the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Malacca back in 1978, long before the shah's overthrow. It is also an open secret that the United States is busy setting up a special 5th fleet designed for a permanent presence in the Indian Ocean. Thus, the events in Iran represent in the eyes of Washington no more than a pretext for a further pursuit of the course towards the establishment, via military force, of a U.S. diktat in the Near and Middle East.

INTENSIFICATION OF 'CRUDE THREATS' AGAINST IRAN

LD121826 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington, March 12, TASS--The United States of American is intensifying its campaign of crude threats against Iran. Speaking at a meeting with representatives of New York's municipal authorities, President Carter said the United States has a broad array of possible options--economic, political and military to exert pressure on Iran. The President also said that the United States is vis-a-vis a sharp crisis and that he could not promise any rapid settlement of the conflict. An official spokesman for the U.S. State Department, in his turn, said at a press conference that the administration regards the situation that has developed in the U.S.-Iranian relations as "very serious".

U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance told newsmen in Washington that he did not expect any progress in the attempts to obtain the release of U.S. hostages until the parliamentary elections have been completed in Iran. In his words, the situation is shaping up against the hostages and remains very serious.

Cyrus Vance said that he planned to meet today with Waldheim in New York to discuss the "new situation" and decide what new steps are necessary in this situation. At a press conference yesterday, Waldheim said that he would embark today on consultations with members of the international commission to investigate Iran's charges against the shah regime.

The New York DAILY NEWS writes that the measures to influence Iran, being considered at present by Washington, include elaboration of official international sanctions, expelling Iranian diplomats from Washington and imposition of a partial naval blockade. However, the newspaper admits, even U.S. officials are of the view that none of these actions would have any effect on Iranians who have taken over the U.S. Embassy.

TIMOSHKIN: CARTER TRIES 'TO WHITEWASH' PRO-ISRAELI POLICY

LD122026 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program prepared by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] President Carter tried at his press conference yesterday to whitewash his open pro-Israeli policy. He was forced to do so because of the angry reaction of the Arab world to the White House's refusal to support the Security Council calling for condemnation of Tel Aviv's expansionist policy. President Carter spoke about Israel's establishment of settlements on usurped Arab land and said that this threatened a failure of the talks on the so-called Palestinian autonomy; therefore, the establishment of Israeli settlements should be halted only for the period of the talks. This means that President Carter has once again supported in practice the expansionist policy of the aggressors.

President Carter also expressed opinion on the need for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands, but he hastened to add that it was necessary to guarantee secure borders for Israel. This only means that Washington supports the aggressors' refusal to go back to the pre-June 1967 borders. The President spoke about the fate of occupied Jerusalem and that he said meant that the freedom to visit holy places in the city should be guaranteed to all believers. In other words, even here the White House reaction supported in this or that form Israel's aspirations to keep the unified city as its capital. The question here is how will it be possible then to reach the comprehensive settlement in the Middle East which President Carter says the United States wants to achieve? It is clear to all that without the complete withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab lands and without the return of occupied Jerusalem to the Arabs and without the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, especially their right to establish their own independent state, it will not be possible to reach a real just and lasting settlement in the Middle East. Thus Carter's statements yesterday are nothing but a new propaganda maneuver which changes nothing in Washington's anti-Arab policy.

PRIMAKOV: U.S. TRYING TO USE ISLAM AGAINST USSR

LD121026 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0717 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS--The U.S. ruling circles' flirtation with Islam is linked to their attempts to direct the political activity of this movement against the Soviet Union and also to use the green banners of Islam to create a front of struggle against the Afghan revolution," says Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies. "In doing this," he points out, "false curtseys to Islam are being used to reduce the heat of anti-Americanism in the Muslim countries. The example of Saudi Arabia is typical. Throughout the past few years, the United States has been worried by the growing anti-American trends in the policy of the Saudi leadership, which resolutely opposes the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal concluded under U.S. auspices. Making use of the events in Afghanistan, the Americans cleverly played on Riyadh's extreme sensitivity to Muslim problems, particularly after the incident in Mecca, and are now trying to draw the Saudis into supporting the unpopular Pakistan regime and exacerbating their relations with Afghanistan, Iran and the USSR."

KOLESNICHENKO: CARTER POLL TACTIC OF 'ARTIFICIAL' CRISES

LD121317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "Elections and Policy"]

[Excerpt] New York, March--The specific feature of the present election campaign is that the Democratic administration started the presidential "race" with its prestige severely undermined. Under these conditions the White House took a number of "bizarre" measures without considering either the country's national interests or the international situation as a whole. Attempts are now being made to compensate for the clear failures of the present administration's 3 years in office by creating an atmosphere of "emergency," war psychosis, chauvinism and militarism, anti-Soviet hysteria and a threat of world war.

This began in the second half of last year. A public opinion poll carried out by the Gallup Institute 24 June 1979 showed that only 24 percent of Democratic voters supported Carter's candidacy and 62 percent would prefer to see Senator Kennedy in the White House. Both the grassroots and the elite had turned away from the administration. The Democrats' economic policy was bankrupt: During the present administration's period in office inflation and prices have leaped more than 200 percent, unemployment has remained high and the promises to balance the budget, cut the chronic deficit, solve the energy problem and reduce taxes and military spending have all remained paper promises only. The administration's prestige has been undermined by scandals: During this period 5 of the 12 members of Carter's cabinet resigned, some because they were implicated in large-scale financial machinations. The policy of "defending human rights" collapsed, highlighting still further official Washington's hypocrisy. In the foreign policy sphere the administration proved to have a bent for dangerous adventures.

The White House's two main "trump cards" designed mostly for show--the Camp David deal between Egypt and Israel and the "China card"--has been beaten. The former had still further complicated the Near East crisis and proved a failure in the long term, while the marked card of flirting with Beijing, many observers here believe, is a delayed-action bomb planted under the United States itself. On the other hand, where there were real chances of an improvement in the international climate and a reduction in the dangerous nuclear arms race Washington showed inconsistency and lack of principle.

As a result people here began to talk openly of the need to "change horses," of the lack of "leadership," of the slovenly Georgia "Mafia" surrounding the President, of the incompetence of the White House incumbent who, his political experience confined to 4 years as governor of that "Deep South" state, was unable to cope with national problems. And America's financial oligarchy does not forgive even presidents for that.

It was then that the administration's "brain trust" recalled the old English proverb: "Don't change horses in midstream." A gamble was taken on artificially creating international crises. Two aims were pursued here--diverting public attention from domestic problems and regaining the confidence of influential reactionary forces, especially the military-industrial complex. The first test to create an artificial crisis of that kind was the utterly fabricated story of the "Soviet Army brigade" on Cuba. This venture failed. [paragraph continues]

Nobody believed in the "crisis," so clumsily and deceitfully had it been concocted. But the administration knew from the enthusiasm with which reactionary circles jumped at this idea that it was the very move expected of it.

The next move--the "Iranian crisis"--was also effectively contrived by Washington. But this time more skillfully. It can be said that the White House itself provoked the events in the Iranian capital, knowing that the cordial hospitality toward the former shah of Iran in New York would threaten serious complications in Tehran. Nevertheless, Washington went ahead. The chauvinist wave of "patriotism" that was conjured up overwhelmed many Americans and for a time diverted public attention from the burning domestic problems. This encouraged the Washington strategists to launch further foreign policy adventures.

The "Afghan crisis" certainly did not arise at the beginning of the new year, as American propaganda claims. It was prepared in advance, carefully prepared. The concept was devised of a "threat to U.S. national security," under which pretext the administration steered a course toward militarizing the country and worsening both relations with the USSR and the international situation as a whole. The White House is now trying to prove that events in Afghanistan forced Washington to take "retaliatory measures" and, in particular, to advance the so-called "Carter doctrine" of overt interference in the Indian Ocean. But the Democratic administration intended long before the events in Afghanistan to appropriate another trillion dollars for the Pentagon's military machine--a sum that creates the material foundation for aggressive policy.

"The administration needed the Afghan crisis," well-known historian A. Schlesinger notes. "Attention might have shifted from the hostages in Tehran to the country's real problems. The new crisis enables the administration to prolong the 'emergency' for a time and to make demagogic use of it to further its own interests during the primaries, while refusing to debate important domestic issues."

Indeed, those are precisely the tactics to which the U.S. President is now resorting. He is not putting in an appearance in the states where preparations are under way for the primaries; his wife and mother and Vice President Mondale are campaigning on his behalf. Carter rejects a national debate, realizing that it might reveal the weak spots of the adventurist course. In order to avoid wide debate, tension is being artificially fueled in the international arena. What's a debate when war is imminent, it is suggested to the masses.

One cannot help noting that the atmosphere of war hysteria created in the country has made its mark on the present presidential campaign. The Republicans--Reagan, Connally, Baker and their new "star," ex-Director of the CIA G. Bush--are endeavoring not to be outdone by the White House incumbent in terms of bellicosity and are doing their utmost to flaunt the rhetoric of cold war times.

On the whole Senator Kennedy, Carter's rival in the Democratic Party, adopts a pretty realistic stance, but even he is in some respects falling in with the general mood and has not raised the "banner of liberalism," as people here write. As a result the primaries have essentially become a test of the "loyalty" and "patriotism" of voters and candidates, which is what the White House was counting on.

But how long can all this last, local observers are asking. And they reply that there are two possibilities: either yet another "crisis," which the administration will need to maintain the artifically created situation of tension, will arise; or the whole thing will burst like a soapbubble one fine day. [paragraph continues]

"So far Carter has been keeping afloat thanks to external crises that have claimed the nation's attention," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes. "However, if the tension decreases, the President will be very vulnerable, especially on economic issues and concerning, for instance, the great economic recession, which may peak precisely on election day."

Of course, you don't change horses in midstream, but only so long as the horses are not drowning. The wave of hysteria and anti-Sovietism that has now swept over America may also overwhelm those who artificially caused it for the sake of their own self-seeking interests, which run counter to the American people's true interests.

KENNEDY OVER CARTER IN MASSACHUSETTS; ANDERSON EMERGES

LD071451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "Another Trial of Strength"]

[Text] Washington, 5 March--Another two popularity contests among the Democratic and Republican Party contenders for the presidential nomination in this year's elections have been held in the United States. This time the "primaries" have been in Massachusetts and Vermont.

The contest in Massachusetts between the Democratic Party representatives has attracted the most attention from political observers. A major victory was won there by Senator Edward Kennedy, who collected more than twice as many votes as Carter.

In the small state of Vermont voters preferred Carter.

Another surprise was the result of the primaries among the Republican Party contenders. To everyone's surpise, John Anderson, a congressman from Illinois, emerged among the front-runners. In both states he collected as many votes as the leading Republican Party contenders--George Bush and Ronald Reagan--or even a few more (30-31 percent).

RSFSR PAPER ON FINANCING OF U.S. ELECTIONS

LD101455 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 February 1980 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by O. Kurochkin entitled the "'Democracy' of the Dollar" which describes the decisive role played by money in the U.S. presidential campaigns. The article mentions an article published recently on the subject of the forthcoming elections in the Washington POST by U.S. political commentator Broder entitled "Only the Rich Survive". Kurochkin quotes Broder's main conclusion that "money is the key factor which determines who can take part in the election contest and how long he will hold out." Kurochkin says that all the leading 1980 presidential candidates are millionaries and that the American Senate is also openly known as a "rich man's club." The article goes on to say how politicians and politics are becoming increasingly dependent on major creditors and personal wealth for finance and that big monopolies are in essence able to "buy" politicians of slender means. Kurochkin concludes by quoting Broder's final words to the effect that it would be wrong to think that the winner in the presidential election will have been chosen on the basis of his personal qualities and the persuasiveness of his arguments.

KORNILOV NOTES DANGER OF PRC 'INEVITABILITY' OF WAR THEORY

LD121552 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 12, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It is universally recognised that in our thermonuclear age there is no greater threat to mankind than that of a new war. That is why the present aggravation of international tension, resultant of intrigues by imperialist and reactionary forces, causes the serious and quite justified alarm of the international public. This alarm is mounting in all continents but only not in Beijing. More than that, the Beijing rulers, who are persistently pursuing the line of fanning up tension in various regions of the world, stubbornly argue that if a major international conflict does involve serious dangers for many countries no such danger exists for China. Why? It turns out that China simply is an economically backward country. "China is so poor that it does not have anything particular to lose in the event of war", officials of the American Hearst publishing trust were told in Beijing by Deputy Chairman of the PRC State Council Deng Xiaoping.

It is thus that Mao's old dogma that wars are not only "inevitable" but even "desirable", at least for China, is now being presented to Western journalists who are so eager to learn about the latest "theoretical studies" in Beijing. It is not difficult to understand the meaning of this dogma, that has been only slightly adjusted to meet the requirements of the time: Naturally in the course of any major conflict many big cities will be damaged and whole industrial areas will be destroyed in a number of states, but the economic damage to be suffered by "poor China" will be smaller than that of highly developed countries. So after such a turn of events China will be able without any particular effort to streak to one of the top places in the world. As an old saying goes, among the blind the one-eyed man is king...

But any serious international conflict in our time means first of all the death of millions of people--a reader shocked by this blasphemous logic has every right to exclaim. Does not Deng Xiaoping know what tremendous, irreplaceable losses could be inflicted on the Chinese people by such a conflict? The Beijing rulers certainly are aware of this. But in a country whose leadership is stricken with virtually unbridled hegemonic ambitions, in a country where an atmosphere of runaway militarism is being fostered for many years already, the rank-and-file Chinese have long been alloted the role of cannon fodder. And not only the Chinese. Let us recall Mao's known statement that "if a half of mankind perishes in the war this does not matter. There is also nothing to fear if only a third of the population survives". That is the matter. So in the light of such instructions of the late "helmsman" is there any need to worry about the destiny of some two or three billion people who may fall victim to a war provoked by Beijing?

In short, the cannibalistic essence of the "concept" set forth by Deng Xiaoping is obvious: For the sake of attaining its hegemonic plans Beijing is ready to sacrifice either a half or two thirds of the world's population. True, Deng did not specify to what part of mankind the Beijing leadership attributes itself. But there is reason to believe that it hopes to remain among the survivors; after all somebody should be there to supervise the building of a "new world" along Beijing's lines of the ruins left after the "colossal disorder".

BEDROV COMMENTS ON ZHANG WENJIN'S UPCOMING U.S. VISIT

OW121158 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 11 Mar 80 OW

[Bedrov commentary]

[Summary] Washington has announced that Zhang Wenjin, vice foreign minister of China, will arrive for an official visit to the United States on (?17) March. Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin will hold talks with Secretary of State Vance and other U.S. officials. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department announced that Zhang Wenjin's visit is part of an agreement, reached between the two countries during Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's U.S. visit early last year, to regularly hold formal consultations.

"Dear listeners, we would like to remind you of what happened over a year ago, that is, Comrade Brezhnev's reply to President Carter regarding the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China. At that time, the Soviet leader wrote that it is very natural for two sovereign states to establish diplomatic relations. The Soviet Union has always stood for establishing such relations among all countries. The basis on which relations are normalized and what goals are sought by each side are policy matters." (?China's stand is not very difficult to understand if we take into account the nature of its policy.)

"We feel that this response is also completely applicable to the question concerning the present PRC-U.S. consultations. As we all know, in themselves consultations are very natural, but if in actuality the consultations become a means of conspiracy whose aim is to oppose other countries and threaten the safety of the people in various nations, then we would agree that the third country has every reason to feel uneasy. The (?agenda) of the coming formal PRC-U.S. consultations announced by the Voice of America several days ago has created tremendous concern and uneasiness.

"The situation in southwest Asia is going to be a major topic at the talks between Zhang Wenjin and Vance. A VOA commentator pointed out that this Chinese diplomat will discuss the question of how much supplementary military aid China can provide to Pakistan following Zia's refusal to accept the $400 million worth of aid offered by the United States. This is a very deceptive confession. We must understand that in dealing with the United States on the quantity of military aid, the Islamabad regime has taken no risk whatsoever. Why then is there no risk involved? Because the Islamabad regime knows that according to an agreement reached between PRC and U.S. leaders, one of the two countries will definitely provide the ruler of Pakistan with the weapons he needs, and under any conditions.

"It also goes without saying that another topic to be discussed during the Washington talks is how to further coordinate U.S. and PRC actions in opposing Afghanistan's revolution. A VOA commentator emphatically pointed out that China has wished the U.S. policy toward the Middle East, especially the policy toward the Persian Gulf, success. VOA used the theory of strength to explain this Chinese wish. VOA pointed out that the modernization plan announced by the Chinese leaders is based completely on the principle of cooperating with the West, first of all with the United States. This is why China hopes Washington's policy toward the Persian Gulf is successful, because the U.S. ability to help China hinges on whether the U.S. Middle East policy can be carried out smoothly. [Passage indistinct]

"The situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border and measures to support the remnant armed insurgents of the Pol Pot regime are other important questions that will be discussed in Washington with this Chinese diplomat. But the VOA commentator failed to maintain a correct attitude when commenting on this agenda item.

He energetically pointed out that Washington's support of the Pol Pot bandit gang is based on principles, but that diplomatically the United States has never recognized this bandit gang, because it has committed many crimes against human rights. (?The commentator) added that Beijing should shoulder full responsibility for supporting Pol Pot because it has formally recognized his government. All this [words indistinct] is aimed at covering up the efforts of the Carter administration and its new ally--China--to provide all-out assistance and support to such a scum and murderer as Pol Pot. The coming talks between U.S. Secretary of State Vance and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin will discuss how to provide greater support to Pol Pot."

SEROV COMMENTS ON BEIJING RECEPTION FOR KHIEU SAMPHAN

LD122342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] We now offer you a rejoinder by TASS observer Vladimir Serov, entitled "Date With a Puppet":

All the rules of diplomatic etiquette were observed. Flags were flying, the carpet was laid out, a guard of honor was drawn up, a band played anthems and there were speeches and handshakes. In a word, everything generally required for meeting a high-ranking foreign guest. To greet him there came the chairman of the CCP Central Committee himself, PRC State Council Premier Hua Guofeng. The solemn atmosphere in Beijing was to meet Prime Minister of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan.

What does it matter if there is no such state on the map of the world, that it is over a year since the Khmer people cast the criminal Pol Pot clique on the garbage heap of history and created a new state, the People's Republic of Kampuchea? What are all these facts to Beijing? Given that the government of this republic refuses to follow the Beijing line, why not shut it out and declare as the representative of the Kampuchean people its own puppet Khieu Samphan? And so for this man who represents nobody there is arranged a reception with pomp and ceremony, noisy publicity in the press, press conferences and, of course, a banquet attended by Hua himself.

The hosts promise the puppet all manner of support, while the latter assures them of his inviolable faithfulness and his readiness to wage a protracted war to the victorious end for the purposes of resolving the Kampuchean question. In saying this Samphan is not in the least embarrassed to claim that his clique enjoys the support of peoples throughout the world.

In making such widely-publicized statements the Beijing placeman overlooks two small details: In the first place, the Kampuchean question has long ceased to exist. The Khmer people resolved it when they drove the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique out of the country. And in the second place, attempts by as yet unbeaten Pol Pot sympathizers, with the aid of Beijing and reactionary circles in the West, to return to power are doomed to inevitable failure. For indeed these criminals, rejected by the Kampuchean people as the London TIMES quite rightly noted, will not succeed in turning back the wheel of history.

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS OF SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS APPRAISED

OW121325 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 11 Mar 80 OW

[Leonid (Rozov) commentary]

[Excerpts] Fifty-five years have elapsed since diplomatic relations were established between the USSR and Japan in the spring of 1925. The first 20 years of Soviet-Japanese relations were marked by an openly hostile attitude on the part of the Japanese ruling circles against the fledgling socialist state. This attitude was perhaps due to the fact that Japan's political life was completely under militarist control.

In 1945, Japanese militarism had been defeated in World War II. As a result, the main obstacle on Japan's road toward improving relations with the Soviet Union was apparently removed. However, Japan then got involved in the cold war launched by the United States against the socialist countries.

Some of the practical actions taken recently by leading Japanese officials give the impression that there are people in Japan who choose not to learn. The recent calls for Japanese arms buildup and increased military spending remind one of the militaristic spirit of the 1920's and 1930's. The same can be said of the attempt to expand the Japanese Self-Defense Forces' scope of action, or the scheme to send troops overseas. The recent noisy propaganda over the so-called Soviet military buildup closely resembles the fictional claims of a threat from the north which the Japanese militarists cried about on the eve of World War II. Added to this campaign in recent weeks has been a call by opponents to Soviet-Japanese trade and economic cooperation for economic and other punitive measures against the Soviet Union on the mere ground that the U.S. Government had called for such measures.

However, sensible people among Japanese business circles are opposed to Japan blindly following Washington's shortsighted, adventurist policy. Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, told a Tokyo press conference: There has been no change in our attitude of seriously appraising current international developments as related to our cooperation with the Soviet Union. Japanese financial and industrial circles want to maintain the relations developed with the Soviet Union. If Japan should blindly follow a pro-U.S. policy at the expense of Japanese-Soviet trade relations, Japan's national interests will suffer a great loss.

The Soviet Union and Japan are close neighbors and each of their steps in their bilateral relations should be based on a carefully thought out approach and consideration of possible ulitmate consequences. Experience in the 55 years of diplomatic relations between the two countries teaches that both the Soviet Union and Japan should base themselves on realism in carrying on contacts between them. In manifesting such an attitude, the necessity of deepening mutual confidence should always be borne in mind. If one side resorts to inciting distrust and animosity, instead of stressing the positive and constructive things the two countries have built together, it will of course be impossible to deepen mutual trust. As for the Soviet Union, it is taking this very position, a position based on whatever is positive and constructive.

SONODA'S TRIP SCORED AS ATTEMPT TO INCITE ANTI-SOVIET FEELINGS

LD110715 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2225 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

["The Aims of Sonoda's Marathon"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 March, TASS--"The aims of the trip by Sunao Sonoda, special emissary of the Japanese Government, amounts to attempts to persuade those with whom he talks to agree to the policy of stepping up tension which is being pursued by Washington and to smooth over the unpleasant impression produced by the position of Japan, which is following the United States in this respect," writes PRAVDA Tokyo correspondent Yuriy Vdovin, commenting on the trip by S. Sonoda, a former Japanese foreign minister, to the Near and Middle East, Pakistan and India. "At almost every meeting S. Sonoda raised the question of the events in Afghanistan, trying to induce anti-Soviet feelings. However, the results of the trip show that Sonoda did not succeed in his mission of justifying Washington's policies."

On the other hand, in Pakistan Sonoda was a welcome guest, the author continued. He met there with full understanding. How could it be otherwise in a country which has been turned into a bridgehead for provocations and aggression against the Afghan revolution. Encouraging this dangerous course, Sonoda promised to more than double Japan's aid to the Pakistani leaders, bringing it to 32 billion yen in 1980. At the same time, he told the Pakistani authorities that Japan has decided to freeze aid totalling 1.2 billion yen promised to Afghanistan this year.

"The results of Sonoda's tour will be summed up later, when the visit has ended. But it can already be said that the role which Japan is beginning to play in the Near East and South Asia has nothing in common with its verbal assurances of a desire to strengthen peace and stability," writes the author of the article in conclusion.

BRIEFS

JAPAN-USSR ASSOCIATION MEETING ENDS--The 24th general meeting of the Japan-Soviet association closed in Yokohama City on 9 March. The meeting adopted action plans for this year. Highlighting the action plans of the Japan-Soviet association are the sponsorship of events marking the 110th birth anniversary of Lenin, assistance to travelers to the Soviet Union during the forthcoming Moscow Olympics and the holding of commemorative events for Chekhov and Tschaikovsky, Soviet film festivals, Soviet exhibitions, symposiums and concerts by Soviet artists. The Japan-Soviet association plans to strengthen sister city relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, expand Russian language schools and lectures and increase exchanges of delegations. [Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 9 Mar 80 OW]

MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR IN KIEV--On 28 February Sokolov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, received Gotob, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to the USSR, who was in Kiev. A warm and friendly conversation was held. Participating in the conversation was Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU]

KOBYSH SCORES PROPOSAL FOR NEUTRALIZATION OF AGHANISTAN

LD121946 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

["Afghanistan: Way to Settlement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 11, TASS--"There is only one way towards normalization of the situation in Afghanistan, towards its settlement: The United States and those acting hand in hand with it must ensure full termination of interference from outside into Afghanistan's affairs and effectively guarantee together with the neighbours of that country that such interference shall not resume in the future," writes news analyst Vitaliy Kobysh in the newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. In some NATO capitals, he stresses, "they do not take into account either the substance of the Afghan revolution, its aims, or the official statement of the Afghan Government on its intention to carry out a policy of peace and friendship with all the states and to follow the nonalignment course. In those capitals they want to tie 'neutrality' to Afghanistan's policy of nonalignment. Why, with what aim?"

"The aim is clear, the news analyst writes. Hidden behind the label of 'neutrality' is the course of elimination not only of the government which is in power in Afghanistan, but also the very system established by the April revolution. Exactly therefore the stay in Afghanistan of a limited contingent of Soviet troops is the cause of such a fury in Washington, Beijing and some other capitals. The authors of the 'neutralization' idea, without asking the government of that country about its stand and what it thinks to this effect, are trying to decide the Afghan people's future for them. But have the Afghan people accomplished the revolution to have independence replaced with the status of a trust territory, covered up with 'neutrality'?"

"The substance of the 'Afghan problem,' which has been deliberately created and which is being deliberately fanned up, does not lie in the fact that a limited Soviet military contingent is present in that country. The real problem is whether Afghanistan is to stay in the middle ages or to be up to other states, whether the Afghan people have the right to 'winds of change' which the U.S. President J. Carter so vividly spoke about in December last year, or by somebody's will they are to bypass that land?"

FRIENDLY CONTACTS BETWEEN SOVIET SOLDIERS, AFGHANS NOTED

LD121737 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent Yu. Gavrilov report: "Reliable Friends"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 March--The mountains of the Hindu Kush are high. But even higher are the moutains of lies heaped up by Washington and Beijing concerning the situation in Afghanistan. The entry of a limited Soviet military contingent into the country at the request of the legitimate Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] spoiled the game of the republic's enemies. Now they are slandering the Afghan revolution and the Soviet Union with more refinement every day, shamelessly juggling with the words "intervention" and "occupation." "Villains say villainous things," the Afghans say on this score, resolutely rejecting the monstrous fabrications of the enemies of traditional Soviet-Afghan friendship.

I leaf through issues of the Kabul newspapers. "A limited contingent of Soviet troops," HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR writes, "is in our country to defend it against imperialist aggression from the United States, China and their allies, to maintain peace and security in the region and to defend our independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty." "The Soviet soldiers," ANIS notes, "have left their mothers, wives and children to defend the families and citizens of Afghanistan against foreign aggressors.... They respect our national customs...."

All honest Afghans are sincerely cordial and deeply grateful toward Soviet servicemen and openly display their feelings during the many meetings with them.

...A group of our officers and men "deliver" me and a TASS photographer to the settlement of Keyr Khaneh near Kabul by car. Torrential rain intermingled with snow has turned the road into a sea of mud and makes progress difficult. Lt Col A. Morozov is concerned: We must get there on time. People's Democratic Party activists, young people and elders possessing the wisdom of their years await our servicemen.

"We have firm ties with the residents of Keyr Khaneh," he says.

In the settlement we stop outside the building of the local People's Democratic Party committee. The ubiquitous small boys throng around our soldiers: "The Soviets are here."

We are greeted in a modest office by Nakibolla Surat, secretary of the district committee, (Mohammed Amon Mirvarz), deputy secretary and other comrades.

"We are always glad to see you," the secretary says warmly. Then, turning to the journalists, he adds: "You can see for yourselves the good attitude of the Keyr Khaneh residents toward Soviet people in military uniform."

The Afghan comrades say: However hard counterrevolutionary elements try to discredit the aims of the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA, play on the backwardness and immaturity of some of the population and threaten reprisals against those who have dealings with Soviet people--all these efforts are ultimately doomed to failure. Even those who at first naively believed the liars are becoming increasingly convinced that the Soviet people have come here with good intentions. When the truth triumphs, lies perish.

People are assembling at the entrance to the district committee. Our servicemen have done them a great deal of good. The party district committee once asked the command of a Soviet military unit to give the residents medical help. It was at once announced through a loudspeaker that those who need medical help should go to Soviet medical officers. A tent was quickly equipped to receive the sick. Many patients are still thanking Capt of Med Serv A. Kryukov, Lt of Med Serv A. Shavlak and medical assistant Jr Sgt A. Sabirov.

Can I forget the genuine joy in the eyes of the Afghan children--pupils of the local boarding school--when they were visited by troops from a Soviet unit, given presents, helped to brighten up the building and had an amateur concert performed for them? Or the words of gratitude expressed by young workers at a local enterprise for the help in decorating a room of Soviet-Afghan friendship?

We talked with the Afghans clustered around our troops--Capt V. Andryukhin, Jr Sgt V. Baranov, Pvt A. Sadatshoyev and others. We asked what the people thought of those who still occasionally whisper pernicious nonsense about Soviet soldiers and officers. One of those present replied: "Dishonest people always find companions, but we are not with them."

The conversation is joined by a swarthy, gray-bearded old man in a turban with bright, youthful eyes. He shows his workworn hands and says: "My name is Mahmud. All my life I have eaten the bread of labor and I know that a friend is one who gives you a helping hand when you are in trouble."

Agronomist (Mohammad Dzhamil) studied in Bulgaria and dreams of visiting his colleagues in the USSR.

"I go to the kishlaks and cooperatives," he said, "and I see how the revolution and the help of Soviet people are giving people confidence in the future."

Lt Col A.Morozov comes out of the district committee building. Ahead lies joint work on planting shrubbery in the settlement and participation in a subbotnik at an Afghan enterprise; the spring sowing will soon be here and the peasants have to be helped to repair their equipment....

The time has come to say goodbye. The inhabitants of Kheyr Khaneh are photographed, as a souvenir, with the Soviet troops who came to help them in accordance with international duty and the call of the heart. [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA publishes photographs accompanying the article purporting to illustrate the theme of fraternization between Soviet soldiers and Afghan soldiers and civilians]. On the way back to the unit we overtake an elderly peasant. He is urging on his heavily laden mule with the cry they normally use here: "ashi, ashi". Seeing us, he smiles and courteously waves.

AFGHAN ARMY TO HOLD EXERCISES NEAR KABUL 12-17 MAR

LD122310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Viktor Bazilevich Kabul dispatch]

[Text] Western propaganda is heaping up a mountain of lies and slander surrounding the events which are taking place in Afghanistan. The enemy voices are trying to convince world public opinion that there is ceaseless fighting in the country between the Soviet troops and the so-called "rebels," who in fact are a counterrevolutionary rabble who have had military training on the territory of Pakistan under the guidance of U.S. and Chinese instructors. In fact, gangs of terrorists armed with weapons bearing "made in the United States" and "made in China" labels are infiltrating Afghanistan from Pakistani territory and trying to cause confusion and disorder in border territory and trying to cause confusion and disorder in border areas. However, the troops of the Afghan Army are vigilantly protecting the peaceful life of the population and their native soil.

In its evening news roundup Kabul Radio announced to the population that for a 5-day period from 12 March Afghan Army exercises would be held near Kabul in the Karghs district and in the district surrounding the Janglak works. Residents of the capital city continued to work peacefully today and to go about their daily business. The famous eastern bazaar in Kabul was operating as usual.

All enterprises and institutions were open. Today we talked to workers at the Jangalak factory. Their opinion was unanimous: The enemy propaganda must leave the Afghan people in peace and cease the incitement activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL RECEIVES VISITING LAWYERS

ID130953 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 13 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Kabul, March 13, TASS--The visiting delegation of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, made up of representatives of eight countries, was received by Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He told the members of the delegation of the situation in Afghanistan, of the steps for respecting human rights by the party and state in the period of the new stage of development of the April revolution and of the foreign policy of his country. Babrak Karmal noted with satisfaction the attention paid by the democratic lawyers to Afghanistan.

U.S. PAKISTAN, PRC TRY TO HARM AFGHAN-IRANIAN TIES

ID111728 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 11 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Kabul, March 11, TASS--The United States, Pakistan and Beijing hegemonists, continuing to practise an undisguised interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) are trying to draw the most reactionary forces of the region into carrying out hostile actions against the DRA. As it became known here, for the purposes of realization of their criminal plans they do not disdain even SAVAK men that have been rejected by the Iranian people. Like in the period of the rule of the shah's regime in Iran, the secret police agents of the deposed shah, obeying the will of their masters across the ocean, are seeking to undermine relations of friendship between Afghan and Iranian peoples.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the DRA, repeatedly pointed out in his speeches, Afghanistan is for the establishment of friendly relations with all neighbouring countries including Iran. The newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES writes that, guided by the statement, and in accordance with the principles of good-beighbourliness, Afghanistan is extending a friendly hand to Iran for the purposes of building in the two countries a new society for which thousands of Iranian and Afghan patriots have given their lives. The Kabul NEW TIMES expresses the hope that Iran will positively respond to the DRA Government's initiative.

PAKISTAN DECLINES $400 MILLION U.S. AID, WANTS MORE

LD120024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Edward Sorokin report]

[Text] Delhi--Political and public circles in India have drawn attention to Pakistan's decision to decline U.S. aid, primarily military, of $400 billion.

This is certainly not dictated, in the opinion of many local political observers, by Islamabad's intention to emerge from a dangerous political game connected with the organization of subversive action against Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. What is in fact involved is that the military dictator of Pakistan, Ziaul Haq has simply decided to raise the price for his services, so to speak. The sum proposed by Washington in his opinion is only peanuts. Several billion must be the sum in question at least, according to him.

At the same time reports appeared in the Indian press that Ziaul Haq has adopted the idea of setting up some sort of Islamic army to include military contingents from a number of reactionary Arab countries. There is no difficulty in guessing that in this case the Pakistani dictator is acting on the direct prompting of the United States which opposes progressive changes in Asia, has unleashed aggression against Afghanistan, is exerting crude pressure on Iran and is pressing ahead with military preparations on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Oc[illegible] Regarding the public disputes between Ziaul Haq and Washington, they are completely conditional in character and could hardly deceive anyone.

PRAVADA CITES INDIRA GANDHI ON AFGHAN EVENTS, BEIJING REACTION

LD120815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS reports under the headline "Indira Gandhi Interview"]

[Text] Paris, 4 March--In an interview with LE MATIN, India Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stated: The present international situation is very complex. Above all the West tends to blame the Soviet Union for what has happened. It must be said, however, that the West itself is not contributing to a reduction in tension. It has expanded its military preparations on a huge scale. The United States has done this in the Indian Ocean in particular. We want no foreign influence here.

We must still ponder why the Soviet forces entered Kabul, Gandhi continued. Like any other country, the USSR cannot remain indifferent when it considers that its national interests are at stake. Afghanistan is on the Soviet border. Pakistan has been arming the rebels. What alternative did the Soviet Union have?

The Western governments, she said, are reacting out of all proportion. This clearly explained by the influence of the military-industrial complex. Look at what the Americans are doing, for example. They have seized on the events in Afghanistan to take disproportionately "vigorous" measures. It must be admitted that the rapprochement between China and the United States on an anti-Soviet basis is one of the reasons for this.

To the question whether one can speak of a Beijing-Washington axis, Indira Gandhi said: No, one cannot. But there is very close accord between China, the United States and Pakistan, and this accord is of an anti-Soviet nature.

The Indian head of state added: U.S. aid to Pakistan can have quite the opposite effect to what the United States is seeking. Look at what happened in Iran--the fall of the shah. Clearly the Americans have absolutely no understanding of the nature of what is happening in Pakistan where political unrest is increasing. Here too the West, so critical of the state of emergency which I introduced (in 1975), shows no reluctance to aid the Pakistani military dictatorship.

Replying to a question on India's relations with China, Gandhi said: "In the final analysis, despite our support at the United Nations, Beijing is very hostile toward us. China still claims Indian territory."

Beijing, 4 March--Prime Minister I. Gandhi's statements on the actions of China, which is continuing to pursue a hostile policy toward its southern neighbor and to claim a huge segment of Indian territory have provoked the wrath of the Chinese mass media. Thus, in an attempt to disprove the irrefutable proof of Beijing's illegal occupation of Indian territory, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO went so far as to call the Indian Prime Minister's statements "slanderous." RENMIN RIBAO tried to blame India for the irregularity in Sino-Indian relations. As is well known, however, Beijing has rejected all Delhi's proposals for the normalization of relations between the two neighboring countries.

INDIAN CP OFFICIAL EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR AFGHANISTAN

LD101010 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 10, TASS--A mass demonstration against interference on the part of the United States, China and Pakistan into Afghanistan's internal affairs, in defence of the gains of the Afghan revolution has been held in Calcutta, a large industrial and cultural center of India's eastern part. Taking part in the demonstration were representatives of the broad public of the State of West Bengal. Leaders of political parties of the country, leaders of public organizations spoke at the meeting, which was held by the demonstrators outside the building of the American Consulate. The militarist campaign, that has been unleashed by the United States around the events in Afghanistan, is a component part of imperialism's global strategy aimed at broadening the spheres of political and military influence, overthrowing progressive democratic governments in developing countries, said at the meeting Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Bhupesh Gupta. He has emphasized that India is also a target of aggressive designs of imperialists and Chinese expansionists, who aggravate tension on India's frontiers, support secessionist activities in the north-eastern part of the country. Bhupesh Gupta emphasized that with the international situation being tense, of particular significance is the Soviet-Indian friendship which serves as a reliable guarantee of freedom, territorial integrity and sovereignty not only of India but also of other independent states of the region.

BANGLADESH NATIONAL AWAMI PARTY PRAISES SOVIET 'SUPPORT'

LD121335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Excerpts] Dacca, 7 March--Speaking at a session of the Bangladesh National Assembly, M. Ahmed, chairman of the National Awami Party [NAP], in particular, expressed thanks to the Soviet Union which rendered moral and material support to the Bangladesh independence fighters. I recall with gratitude, he said, the recalling that the Afghan Government had appealed to the Soviet Union to render it aid on the basis of the provisions of the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan and Article 51 of the UN Charter so as to repel foreign aggression, M. Ahmed stated: The Soviet Union rendered aid to Afghanistan to defend the gains of the April revolution. This was not aggression or interference. Soviet President L.I. Brezhnev has clearly stated that the USSR will be prepared to set about withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan as soon as all forms of outside interference aimed against the Afghan Government and people are completely halted. In this connection he demanded that the United States, China and Pakistan halt their interference in Afghanistan's affairs aimed at eliminating the gains of the April revolution.

PRAVDA NOTES PRC-U.S. COLLABORATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD100832 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

["Beijing Hegemonism in the Southeastern Direction"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 10, TASS--"The Indonesians seriously fear that after receiving official access to Indonesia, Chinese representatives will use it as an opportunity of directly influencing political life and business activity in that country in accordance with Beijing's hegemonic ambitions," PRAVDA writes today. The newspaper comments on the debate in the Indonesian press on the question of restoration of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and China. It is well known in Indonesia and other South-East Asian countries, the commentary points out, how the Beijing leaders are trying to use ethnic Chinese in Vietnam to destabilize the economic and political situation there. Jakarta newspapers are expressing doubt about Beijing's sincerity in talking about its readiness to see Indonesia as an equal partner, respect its sovereignty and independence while normalizing relations.

There is another, no less alarming aspect to this problem, PRAVDA points out. The Washington administration appears as a persistent solicitor for Chinese affairs in Jakarta. U.S. emissaries are high-handedly bringing pressure to bear on the Government of Indonesia, demanding an urgent restoration of diplomatic relations with the PRC. "Are certain circles trying to picture the question of a normalization of Indonesian-Chinese relations as Jakarta's consent to accede to the Washington-Beijing-Tokyo alliance, which has taken shape? This runs counter to our traditional policy," the newspaper INDONESIA TIMES wrote. It is quite a legitimate question, PRAVDA observes. Political realities of recent years have shown that in this trinity alliance China has assumed the role of the main strike force spearheaded against the socialist and a number of other independent Asian countries. In return, in all evidence, the newspaper goes on to write, the Chinese hegemonists have been given by Washington and Tokyo a certain freedom of action for strengthening the PRC's influence in South-East Asia, which is Beijing's coveted aim.

HUANG HUA SEEKS 'DIRECT ACCOMPLICES' IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD121626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived in Manila, capital of the Philippines, on a 4-day visit, AFP reports. The Philippines is the first stop in the Southeast Asian tour by the head of the Chinese Foreign Political Department. Then he will set off for Malaysia and Singapore.

In the opinion of observers, this visit by Huang Hua to a number of countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations has been undertaken in order to put pressure on them and force them to follow in the wake of the great power, hegemonist policy of Beijing in this regulation. Why is it precisely the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore that Huang Hua chose for this visit? The point is that pro-Beijing influence is especially strong in those countries and the Chinese minister will try to use this to exert pressure and to implement the plans of Chinese diplomacy. In other words, Huang Hua will strive to convince these ASEAN states to become direct accomplices of Beijing in its policy of political and economic expansion. However, the ASEAN countries known well the result of support for the policy of Great Han chauvinism on the international arena. It is sufficient to cite the example of the much-suffering people of Kampuchea who, due to Beijing, have been forced to create their state practically over again.

As the Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI stresses, it is an indisputable fact that the countries of the association are on their guard with regard to China's actions. They do not support Beijing's diplomacy and come out with a sharp rebuff to the policy of the Chinese leadership.

NATO, U.S. BASES POSE 'GREAT DANGER' FOR TURKEY

LD121327 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Talk by Ankara correspondent Ihsan Mustafayev]

[Text] Last month PRAVDA drew attention to references in the statements of a number of Turkish members of parliament, public figures and politicians, as well as in a number of articles in the Turkish press, to the great danger to Turkey from the American and NATO bases in the country and to the American desire to extend the network for American bases and equip the military bases with new types of nuclear missiles. In doing so, PRAVDA quoted from an interpellation motion submitted by a large group of Turkish deputies in connection with the new American-Turkish military agreement, expressing concern that in the event of an armed conflict the American bases might transform Turkey into a nuclear cemetery. One would have thought that there was nothing surprising in this. PRAVDA was informing Soviet readers of the concern felt by Turkish social circles as a result of America's desire to drag Turkey into its own aggressive plans, irrespective of what the cost might be.

However, fearful of further exposure of their militarist plans for the Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean, the NATO leadership--and particularly the United States and the FRG--as well as certain people in Turkey and their mouthpieces have shamelessly attempted to turn facts upside down to accuse Turkey's northern neighbor of every crime in the book. The purpose of such acts is clear: The NATO leadership wants to cast a shadow over Soviet-Turkish relations and to expand their military bases in Turkey under a noisy campaign about a threat from the north.

But such attempts arouse opposition in Turkey. MILIYET commentator Orsan Oymen ridicules the attempts of certain Turkish (?journalists) who act as the champions of cold war by stressing that the originator of the term "nuclear cemetery" is certainly not the Soviet press. Oymen recalls that this term was put out in the United States itself in 1960, at a time when the U.S. Air Force-financed Rand Corporation ran certain computer-based calculations for the Pentagon. These calculations showed that in the event of a thermo-nuclear war, 7.5 million people would die in Turkey and that the country itself would be transformed into a nuclear cemtery. Details on the subject appeared in the press.

This term was used also in a special report prepared by the Republican People's Party in 1969 with the help of experts from the Turkish General Staff. The report points out that the American and NATO atomic bases and depots on Turkish territory could transform Turkey into a prime target for nuclear strike, (?stressing) the need to abolish the military bases and installations that may transform the country into a nuclear cemetery and the need to clear Turkey of nuclear weapons.

CUMHURIYET describes the acts of the NATO leadership as an attempt to undermine developing Soviet-Turkish good-neighborly relations and friendly cooperation and says that the leading champions of cold war want to turn Turkey into a nuclear cemetery.

Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out in his preelection speech in Moscow last month that the Soviet Union supports the development of international relations with dozens of Asian, African and Latin American countries--including neighboring Turkey--on a basis of true equality. He said we value our relations with all these countries. We respect their rights.

We do not covet the wealth of these countries and we do not seek military bases there. We value the similarities in our respective attitude on a number of international issues. But we do not strive to dictate the kind of policy these countries should follow.

MARINE GENERAL ON PLANNED RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCES FOR NORWAY

LD123316 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Oslo, March 12, TASS--Along with plans of deployment of American military equipment and arms depots on the territory of Norway, the Pentagon is cherishing a provocative idea of deploying heavy armaments on ships, which will cruise near Norwegian shores.

These dangerous plans of the U.S. Defense Department have been blabbed out in an interview to the newspaper AFTENPOSTEN by the American General E. Chitham, commander of the U.S. Marines brigade which, according to the local press, is intended for the transfer to Norway in case of "a crisis situation."

The essence of these designs, according to observers, boils down to the build up of militarist preparations in the north of Europe and heightening of tension in that area.

This is admitted indirectly by the newspaper DAGEBLADET, which points out that when Chitham expounds his thoughts on the matter he just applies to northern Europe ideas of the U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown on "rapid deployment forces" in the Middle East. But it is well known however that exactly the concentration of the American military might is the main source of tension in that area of the world.

Citing a commentary of the Norwegian Defence Ministry in connection with Chitham's project, the newspaper DAGBLADET writes that in the military department "they thank the general for the idea" and expect that its realization would enable Norway "not wrack brains over the problems of the policy, linked with the stationing of military bases".

This is highly doubtful, however the commentators point out, because a rash decision on these problems may do harm to Norway, when in case of the so-called "crisis situation" American Marines land on Norwegian soil with a full set of their equipment, including nuclear.

NORDIC COUNCIL CRITICISES NATO PLANS FOR NORWAY

LD121609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondent report: "Under the Fire of Criticism"]

[Text] Oslo, 6 March--In Iceland's capital Reykjavik the Nordic Council--a consultative organization of north European countries--has begun a session. In particular they are discussing the topic of the security of the region's countries in the light of the NATO plans to deploy so-called heavy weapon "depots" in Norway. Many of the session's participants note that these plans substantially disrupt the situation which has come about here in security policy. Finnish parliamentary Deputy (I. Khirvelya) declared that the plans to deploy depots and equipment for U.S. troops on Norwegian territory present a serious threat to other countries, including nonmembers of military alliances.

Another Finnish parliamentarian, (S. Sederstrem), stressed that the Council must not turn a blind eye to the activity being developed by NATO in Norway, since it involves a "qualitatively new stage in the arms spiral". NATO is trying to destroy the balance in northern Europe by creating a military advantage for itself in relation to the socialist states.

A Swedish parliamentary Deputy L. Verner noted that the situation is developing in such a way now that a real danger of being drawn into the arms race threatens northern Europe.

'REACTION' SEEKS TO WRECK GAINS OF PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION

LD121314 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Moscow Radio observer Yaroslav Khaborov commentary: "Who Is Worsening the Situation in Portugal?"]

[Test] Parliamentary elections in Portugal have not managed to clear up the political situation, which remains complex and confused.

Despite having secured a majority in the Assembly of the Republic, the center-right Democratic Alliance bloc does not command sufficient influence, nor does it enjoy authority among the people, especially among the working masses. This alone provides grounds for the persistent possibility of crises and of destabilization in the country. One would have thought that in these circumstances the Alliance government would not follow a course of sharp confrontation with the opposition and would refrain from taking steps that would heighten social tension in the country. However, the Alliance government has chosen a different strategy. As the well-known Portuguese political observer Caceres Monteiro has written, the present government has chosen as its policy Mota Pinto's methods and manner of conduct--his aggressiveness, his anticommunism and his revanchism.

By ignoring the existence of a strong opposition from the workers, progressive sectors and the military loyal to the ideas of the April revolution, the Sa Carneiro government has embarked on a course of heightening tension in the country. Thus, last week rightwing newspapers circulated an absurd report--with clearly provocative objectives--of a coup allegedly being planned by leftist members of the Portuguese Armed Forces. They did not publish--and could not have done so--any evidence to corroborate their concoction, although they gave a free rein to fantasy in an otherwise detailed description, giving little thought to the consequences of the report of this mythical coup--whose alleged aim was to overthrow the Sa Carneiro government.

Government leaders--and there is evidence of this--or at least some government leaders, in an attempt to mislead public opinion, immediately exploited the situation. It is significant that, despite the denial of this rumor by the authorities, the government saw fit to release a statement attacking leftist members of the Council of the Revolution and progressive parties of the opposition.

A measure of calm prevailed when the Civil Household of the President of the Republic issued two consecutive communiques condemning the attempts by government circles to manipulate public opinion and provoke a deep political crisis in the country.

The Portuguese Communist and the Socialist parties, in their official statements, condemned the intrigues of the rightwing circles. President Ramalho Eanes called for a serious investigation into the slanderous report of a mythical plot and into the sources of this slander.

The subversive act of the rightwing press, which the Democratic Alliance wasted no time in dusting off, proves that the forces of reaction in Portugal have not abandoned the attempts to destabilize the situation in the country and scare the people with a Marxist threat or to discredit the president of the republic and the Council of the Revolution--the custodians of the 1976 Constitution--and thus pave the way for an offensive by (these same) forces leading to a coup d'etat.

From what has been said here, it has become clear just who is really destabilizing the situation in Portugal and who wants to wreck the democratic gains of the April revolution. The experience gained over the last few days enables one to believe that Portugal's political life is becoming increasingly agitated. Reaction has pounced upon the defenders of democratic rule. In the meantime, the people are rallying behind the ideals of the April revolution and are organizing themselves to put up resistance to the forces of reaction.

ZAMYATIN ADDRESSES SOVIET-FRG FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD110438 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 10, TASS--"The societies will continue to use opportunities that opened up as a result of the talks between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Helmut Schmidt, Federal chancellor of the FRG, for further development of friendly contacts between the USSR and the FRG". This is stated in the plan for cooperation between the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, the "USSR-FRG" Society, and the federation of the "FRG-USSR" societies for 1980. The plan was signed in Moscow today. Activities dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the Moscow treaty between the USSR and the FRG are to be held in the two countries, Leonid Zamyatin, president of the "USSR-FRG" Society, said in a speech at the plan signing ceremony. The Soviet Union days with the participation of the Russian Federation and Estonia are to be held in the FRG. A comprehensive exhibition, "a glimpse of the FRG", is to be shown in Alma-Ata and Tashkent. Hamburg days are being prepared in Leningrad, and Bremen days in Riga.

BRIEFS

TELEVISION EXCHANGE PROTOCOL--A protocol was signed in Moscow today on exchanges for 1980 between USSR Gosteleradio and Second West German Television. It provides for the exchange of television films and material on topical events of the countries' life. A series of TV programs is planned in various parts of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD]

TALKS WITH FINLAND--Moscow, 11 March, TASS--In conformity with established practice of consultations between the foreign ministries of the USSR and Finland Keijo Korhonen, deputy secretary of state of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, visited Moscow 10-11 March to discuss questions of mutual interest with officials of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Keijo Korhonen was received by Igor Zemskov, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1256 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD]

KHOMEYNI 'APPEALS' TO VOTERS; BANI-SADR COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES

LD121746 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 12, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni has appealed to the Iranian people to take an active part in the parliamentary elections due on March 14. He warned Iranians that the supporters of the deposed shah regime, above all U.S. agents and all sorts of pro-U.S. elements, have embarked, on the eve of the parliamentary elections in the country, on a broad propaganda campaign in order to get their people into the Iranian parliament. Khomeyni called on the people not to heed the propaganda of the enemies of the revolution and to vote instead for worthy candidates with unbesmirched past and ready to serve the people and the state.

Participation of all the people in the elections, Khomeyni said, will help defeat the hopes of the supporters of the former regime and, above all, of the criminal United States of America for restoring their lost positions in Iran.

According to Tehran Radio a communique was published before the departure from Iran of the commission to investigate the crimes of the former shah and of the United States, which, among other things, says: "The present commission in cooperation with Iranian authorities has fulfilled its mission to investigate Iran's claims. It is prepared to continue analysing other documents bearing on the crimes committed by the Pahlavi regime and the USA, which will be presented by Iran. The commission members consider it necessary to go to New York for consultations with the U.N. Secretary General Waldheim.

Imam Khomeyni's spokesman on the Iranian National Radio and Television told a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent that in his opinion the departure of the international commission has not come as a surprise since its members have seen the impossibility of meeting at present the demands put forward by Imam Khomeyni several days ago. He said that the students who took over the U.S. Embassy have displayed a desire to submit to the commission documents discovered at the U.S. Embassy which confirm the crimes of the United States and the shah. The commission, however, refused to accept them.

Iran's President A. Bani-Sadr said in an interview with French newspaper LE MONDE that the release of the U.S. hostages will hardly take place before mid-May since the Iranian parliament will not be able to consider the problem before the time indicated. Moreover, the president said, one should not forget the possibility of changes in the Iranian situation which, in the final analysis, will determine the fate of the hostages as well as the shape of future relations between Tehran and Washington.

IRAN'S BEHESHTI REITERATES DEMAND FOR RETURN OF SHAH

LD121822 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 12, TASS--Secretary of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, leader of the Islamic Republican Party Ayatollah M. Beheshti said, speaking at a press conference today, that the conditions for the release of U.S. hostages remain the same. Iran, he said, demands that the former shah be extradited and the wealth plundered by him returned to Iran.

MOSCOW: ARABIC ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH KUWAIT NOTED

LD111857 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The 17th Anniversary of the Establishment of Relations Between the USSR and Kuwait"]

[Text] The 11th of this month marks the 17th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait. For the past 17 years Soviet-Kuwaiti relations have continued to develop and to be consolidated on the basis of mutual respect of the interests of both countries. An agreement on economic, technological and cultural cooperation and an air transport agreement have been concluded between the two countries and are being successfully implemented. Trade relations are developing, as is cooperation in several other fields. Furthermore, the Soviet Union and Kuwait cooperate in the international field, bearing in mind the fact that their attitude toward a number of the most important issues of the time are unanimous or very similar. They both work for the preservation and deepening of the process of detente and for establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations among states with different social systems. They also are struggling for the consolidation of peace and security throughout the world.

Both the Soviet Union and Kuwait call for halting the arms race and for the realization of full and general disarmament. They also support the peoples in their struggle against colonialism and foreign domination. They are also advocates of establishing just international economic relations in line with the interests of all the peoples.

It is common knowledge that both the Soviet Union and Kuwait have a common stand in the Middle East--one of the hottest spots in the world today. This attitude is one of establishing a just and durable peace in the region. They are fully convinced that this peace can be established only on the basis of carrying out two main conditions: the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the territories that were occupied in 1967 and the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

The leaders of Kuwait have more than once expressed high appreciation for the aid and support the Soviet Union is giving the Arabs in their just cause. Thus the good relations which link the two countries are built on a strong base and possess good traditions. Despite all this, however, one has to point out that the Soviet Union's friendship and cooperation with the Middle East countries, including Kuwait, are clearly not to the liking of the imperialist circles, those in the United States in the first place, since they prevent the carrying out of its aggressive and expansionist plans. This being the case, the imperialist circles are doing the impossible--attempting to drive a wedge in these cordial relations.

We find the imperialists at present engaged in waging a clamour propaganda campaign which is full of lies and hypocrisy about events in Afghanistan, portraying themselves as defenders of the Islamic faith. They also frighten the peoples of the Near and Middle East with the so-called Soviet threat, attributing to the Soviet Union alleged plans to reach the warm seas with the aim of taking over the oil of the gulf and so forth. There is no doubt that such allegations are mere fabrications. Replying to a question put to him by a PRAVDA correspondent, Brezhnev pointed out: We do not encroach on others' territories nor do we want to take over the resources of others.

The Soviet Union has been and continues to be a friend of the peoples of the East and of the peoples of the Muslim world. The United States needs anti-Soviet hysteria in order to reach its goals, namely, the spreading of its military, economic and political infiltration to the Middle and Near East, coupled with establishing a kind of trusteeship or, rather, military economic domination over the countries there and in particular over their natural resources.

Kuwait also is very aware of this. Evidence of this is the statement made by the Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah. He rejected the plans of U.S. imperialism and said that he could see no basis for the pressures that the United States was trying to exercise on the Arabs. On what basis did the United States want to deploy its forces in the gulf and against whom did it want to defend the region? Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah added that the U.S. policy causes extreme concern and said that the events in Afghanistan had no relation with the gulf region. The Kuwaiti minister also said: We have no cause for concern about the Soviet Union's intentions toward the gulf. We are 100 percent sure of this. Not only Kuwait is sure of this; all countries of the region share Kuwait's view regarding this.

It remains to say that cordial relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait have excellent prospects. One has to refer to the fact that in his cable to the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah on Kuwait's national day, Leonid Brezhnev expressed the hope that the continuation of the development of the good relations between the two countries will serve the interests of both the Kuwaiti and Soviet peoples and also the cause of consolidating world security and of establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

ISLAMABAD FORUM TAKES DECISIONS AGAINST MUSLIMS' INTERESTS

ID120845 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 27 Feb 80 p 3 ID

[APN observer G. Savin article: "Contrary to the Muslim Peoples' Interests"]

[Text] The Islamic conference session held in Islamabad reasserted its previous resolutions on such important issues for the entire Muslim world as Jerusalem and the Palestinians' rights and on the attitude toward Egypt, whose membership in the Islamic Conference Organization was frozen as a result of its deal with the Zionists within the framework of the Camp David accords, and also discussed in detail the question of foreign pressure on Iran, which is expressed in the virtual U.S. economic embargo imposed against Tehran.

The strengthening of the boycott of Egypt, approved by the Islamic conference, was another blow to the policy of President as-Sadat, who is supported by the United States in his desire to knock together a proimperialist bloc in the Persian Gulf region. The adoption of such a decision is all the more significant in that it is precisely now, when the "normalization" of Egyptian-Israeli relations is approaching its peak, that the question of the actual application of the economic sanctions against Cairo envisaged by the Baghdad summit conference arises.

But despite this, the Islamabad session indicated the expansion and activation of so-called "cooperation with Washington" on the part of several Islamic states whose leadership is to some degree dependent on American imperialism. [paragraph continues]

This is indicated by certain resolutions adopted by the session whose texts look as though they were written in the U.S. State Department. The discussion of these resolutions took place in an atmosphere of such bitter disagreements that, as observers noted, "there were far more contradictions than unity in Islamabad," and the Oman representative, who acted as champion of American ideas at this Muslim conference, was forced to declare that the meeting did not yield the desired results.

The fact that the policy of "arm twisting" the Islamic states on the part of Washington and its agents in the Islamic conference is failing was noted during the session even by the American media. Thus the ABC television network noted in a report from Islamabad that "the United States wanted the Islamic countries to unite against the Soviet Union, which could be assessed as support for the new 'Carter doctrine.' But everything indicates that there can be no firm support for the 'Carter doctrine' in that part of the world."

The American press has made no secret of the goals set by the United States in connection with the Islamabad session; by setting the Muslim countries against the Soviet Union, to use the "defense of Islam" as a cover for the expansion of the American military presence in the Near and Middle East. These aims--and, indeed, the methods of achieving them--are, it must be said, far from new. There was the "Fertile Crescent," the "Islamic pact" plan, the Baghdad Pact, CENTO--everywhere they bound the Muslims with the imperialist rope and tried to intimidate them with the "red peril" so as to turn them against the Soviet Union. Where is all this now? The traces of these essentially anti-Muslim blocs have only survived in the archives and also in the feverish brains of those who are now trying to foist the "Carter doctrine" on Muslim states under the pretext of "defending Islam." But many Muslim peoples retain grateful memories of the aid and support which the Soviet land gave them in the difficult years of the national liberation struggle and is giving them now to defend their national interests against encroachments by imperialism and reaction. It is precisely this kind of help which the Soviet Union has now given the Afghan people at the request of the legitimate government.

It is impossible to ignore the accompaniment to which the imperialists are effecting the "defense of Islam" this time. The "quick-reaction corps," "insuring U.S. vital interests" --not Islam's, but U.S. interests--shuttle flights by nuclear-armed bombers and the concentration of U.S. naval strike detachments off the shores of Muslim states. And all this began, after all, before the Soviet Union gave fraternal assistance to Afghanistan. So what is the relevance here of Afghanistan and Soviet-Afghan relations, which are based on the friendship between those countries' peoples and on treaties concluded by their governments?

The United States, shedding crocodile tears and presenting itself as a supported of the Muslims, is calling on Islamic states to give assistance and support to Afghan feudalists who have fled their people and to other imperialist stooges. But you will hardly find another state in the world--except, of course, Britain--which has in its history carried out even one-half of the crimes committed by the United States against Islam and the Muslims. Suffice it to recall that for more than 30 years the United States has been supporting and nurturing Zionist Israel's aggression against the Arabs and denying the Arab people of Palestine their legitimate right to statehood. [paragraph continues]

It is characteristic that the leaders of the Afghan emigre rabble are not only receiving help from the United States and from Egypt, which has been expelled from the Islamic conference, but that they have also turned for help to Zionist Israel which, according to a statement by Begin, occupies a position similar to Washington's on this issue. These rebels, who asked for Judas' pieces of silver from the Zionists, dare to call themselves orthodox Muslims.

The press in many countries is noting in connection with the holding of the meeting in Islamabad that the decisions of a session convened in a country whose leadership occupies an openly hostile position with respect to the Afghan revolution cannot be authoritative. All Islamic conferences held hitherto have adopted decisions directed against the Muslim peoples' true enemies--imperialism and Zionism. On instructions from across the ocean, the organizers of the present Islamic conference session tried to lead it into an attack on the Arab peoples who refuse to submit to the diktat of imperialism and Zionism. There can be no doubt that time will show that certain resolutions adopted by the Islamabad session against the Muslim peoples' interests and on imperialist instructions will prove to be far from the finest pages in that organization's history.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION RECEIVED BY RASHIDOV

ID122044 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 13, TASS--A report has been published here on a visit to the USSR of a delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by the front's General Secretary Nayif Hawatimah. The delegation stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

In Moscow, Tashkent and Samarkand the Palestinian delegation had meetings and conversations with representatives of the Soviet public. It was noted with profound anxiety that now that the Egyptian leadership conducts a capitulatory policy in the Middle Eastern affairs, the Israeli ruling circles, with all-round assistance of the United States, are stepping up the process of further colonisation and annexation of the occupied Palestinian lands.

The delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for disinterested aid to and support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the rightful Palestinian cause, for the invariable solidarity with the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of Arab peoples, emphasised the need of further consolidation of friendship between the Palestinian and Soviet peoples.

Representatives of the Soviet public expressed invariable solidarity of the Soviet people with the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, against designs of imperialism, Zionism and their accomplices in the Middle East, for attainment of a fair comprehensive settlement in that area.

Reaffirmed has been the profound confidence of the sides that the obligatory conditions of such a settlement are full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, and the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the right to have an independent state of their own, and also the right of the Palestinians to return to their homes in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations.

Nayif Hawatimah highly appreciated the Soviet Union's internationalist aid to the anti-imperialist revolution in Afghanistan, resolutely denounced designs of imperialist reaction against that country.

The delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine was received by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sharaf Rashidov. The delegation had a meeting at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

SOVIET-SYRIAN RADIO-TV PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD121426 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A protocol for cooperation between the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Syrian Radio and Television was signed in Moscow today. The protocol provides for the continuation of the expansion of cooperation between the general media departments and the widening of the exchange of television programs and films of various kinds. The protocol provides for the organization of the training of Syrian television workers in the Soviet Union.

Comrade Fuad Ballat, director general of Syrian Radio and Television, spoke about the importance of the protocol and pointed out that it is not just an important step toward the development of relations between the two television and radio organizations, but will also contribute to the strengthening of cooperation between our two countries and peoples.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENTS

Defeat for West

LD111259 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[V. Vinogradov article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "A Logical Outcome"]

[Text] According to reports from Salisbury, R. Mugabe, one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), has begun consultations with the aim of forming a government. The process of creating a cabinet should be completed by the end of the month, when the composition of parliament will be made public. Mugabe will then be officially sworn in as independent Zimbabwe's first prime minister.

Such a turn of events in this African country was made possible by the fact that the national patriotic forces won a convincing and outright victory in the Rhodesian elections. They won 87 percent of the African vote. ZANU and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) led by J. Nkomo won 77 out of the 100 parliamentary seats. At the same time reaction's stooge A. Muzorewa, whose party won a mere 8 percent of the votes, suffered a crushing defeat.

Britain and other Western countries did their utmost to prevent an election result unfavorable to them. The British colonial administration arrested Patriotic Front candidates and banned it from campaigning in some parts of the country. Western monopolies and secret services generously financed reaction's stooges and the Republic of South Africa's racist rulers maintained troops in Zimbabwe.

The victory won by the patriots under such difficult circumstances is doubly impressive. It shows that in the final analysis no terror and no machinations by the imperialists can break a people's will for freedom. However, the situation in Zimbabwe remains tense. The neocolonialists and their henchmen have no wish to resign themselves to the loss of their positions in this African country. The threat of external armed intervention is still a very real one. The Republic of South Africa's racist rulers make no secret of the fact that they might resort to intervention in Zimbabwe if they consider that "developments in the country do not accord with their interests."

It was for this reason that Mugabe's call for the strengthening of national unity among Zimbabwe's patriotic forces struck such a topical note. He called for the creation of a "national front" government, to comprise not only ZANU and ZAPU representatives but also eminent figures from other political parties. Moreover, Mugabe called for the early creation of a national army, in which there must be no place for foreign mercenaries or racist butchers.

Mugabe's statement that the new government's foreign policy will be based on the principles of nonalinement and mutual cooperation with all countries, including the socialist countries, has been received with satisfaction by independent Africa. The public in neighboring states is pointing out that the present turnabout in Zimbabwe's destiny has graphically demonstrated its people's will to live in peace and independently. This is a logical outcome.

Problems Facing New Government

LD121846 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Georgiy Voytsekhovskiy commentary]

[Text] In Salisbury the new cabinet of Zimbabwe has been announced. It is headed by Robert Mugabe.

The new government has before it many acute and urgent problems.

The long domination of the racist and colonial regime has left behind a grim legacy. In the countryside the farms are ruined and most of the cultivated area is abandoned or turned into wasteland. About a million Africans are homeless. To save themselves from the terror of the racists, hundreds of thousands of people fled from the country. Now they are returning home and have to start everything from scratch.

The former regime set up so-called strategic villages in the rural areas. The people who supported the patriotic forces were driven into them. The task now is to eliminate as soon as possible these villages, which were actually concentration camps.

A no less urgent problem is unemployment. It is hard to say exactly how many jobless there are in the country. According to some figures there are over 100,000 in the cities alone. Exceedingly acute are also the problems of medical service facilities. Thousands of hospitals are closed and there is a shortage of medicines. The racist and colonial authorities have actually denied the African population of Zimbabwe elementary medical aid. The same can be said about education. Those are only a few of the many serious problems that have to be solved urgently and the new authorities are giving them primary attention.

[Words indistinct] the so-called auxiliary force, that is the private army of Bishop Muzorewa, is being disbanded. Measures are being considered to set up a new structure of the armed forces. The new state of Zimbabwe is in the making and its independence will officially be proclaimed in 3 or 4 weeks time.

Government Program

LD122016 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[(Vladimir Lizun) commentary]

[Excerpts] A new government has been formed in Zimbabwe. The parties of the Patriotic Front won 77 out of the 100 parliamentary seats as a result of their landslide victory at the general elections. The Patriotic Front leaders decided to include into the cabinet two representatives of the white minority, a move which clearly indicates that the Patriotic Front sincerely wants to pursue a policy that takes into account the interests of all sections of the population. The foundation of that policy has already been laid.

The new leaders of the country have undertaken to eradicate racial and social injustices and carry out genuinely democratic reforms. The reforms will include gradual nationalization and redistribution of land, free primary schooling and the setting up of a national system of vocational training. More than 1 million refugees are to be resettled, hundreds of thousands of unemployed given jobs and a system of health care for the African population is to be set up.

In solving problems which the country has inherited from the former racist colonial regime the leaders of the Patriotic Front will take into account the interests of the whites. Steps are being taken toward early normalization of the situation in the country. The curfew has been lifted in Salisbury and other major cities. The 60,000 white reservists called up during the general elections are to be demobilized. But in general the situation in the country remains complicated.

Racists and their henchmen are making every effort to undermine the process of normalization. The leaders of the patriotic forces have called on the people to be vigilant and united in the face of intrigues by enemies of Zimbabwe.

Need for Unity

LD122250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Sergey Kulik commentary]

[Text] The composion of the government of the future independent state of Zimbabwe has been announced in Salisbury.

A government of national unity has been established in Rhodesia. It was formed by the parties of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front which won a convincing victory at the first general parliamentary elections in the history of Rhodesia, which took place at the end of February. The government coalition includes ZANU and ZAPU, which both led the armed struggle of the Zimbabweans against the racists and colonialists. The office of prime minister of Zimbabwe has been assumed by Robert Mugabe, 55-year-old chairman of ZANU, whose party won a majority in the future Zimbabwean parliament. His Patriotic Front partner, Joshua Nkomo, the ZAPU chairman, has received the influential post of minister of home affairs. The government line-up includes three women. Two government posts have gone to representatives of the white population.

Following the proclamation of Zimbabwe's national independence in late March or early April the coalition government will assume full responsibility for the leadership of the 50th sovereign state on the African Continent, the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Mugabe has said that the government adheres to socialist convictions. However, the practical steps of the authorities must conform with the real conditions. Thus its chief objective will be a gradual transfer to a socialist structure of society, taking into account the historical, social and other special features distinguishing the country. As transpires from Mugabe's statement, private entrepreneurs will receive guarantees for their property. It is planned to settle land-hungry Africans by requisitioning only unused land or land abandoned by Europeans and also estates belonging to landowners who are not resident in Rhodesia. The question of the need for direct state participation in the mining industry on a partnership basis will also be examined. The government will insure that all the needy will have housing, work and free medical care, will introduce compulsory schooling and abolish all forms of discrimination.

In the foreign policy sphere, Mugabe said, the Patriotic Front government would base itself on the principles of neutrality, nonalinement and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries, particularly with socialist countries.

The formation of the government of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front is a great victory for independent Africa. As is stressed in the greetings telegram addressed to the Patriotic Front leaders by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the future of the people of Zimbabwe and its further successful advance along the road of building a new life depends to a considerable extent on the unity and cohesion of the patriotic forces and their ability to deliver a rebuff to the intrigues of imperialists and racists.

LENIN'S IDEOLOGICAL CONVICTION, CONSISTENCY EXAMINED

LD121101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 80 pp 2-3 LD

[R. Kosolapov article: "Lenin's Life Stance"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The topic named in the heading is vast and inexhaustible. A short newspaper item can only reflect a few aspects of it. Three of these are particularly topical at present. These are a Leninist class position, Leninist ideological conviction and consistency, and a Bolshevist, collectivist Leninist ethic.

"Lenin's very rich ideological legacy, the revolutionary and critical spirit of his teaching, his consistency and firmness in the defense of the fundamental principles of Marxism against the opportunist distortions and his whole life," says the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth,' "serve as an inexhaustible source of revolutionary thinking and revolutionary action for the present-day international communist, workers' and national liberation movement."

1.

On recalling the long familiar words of the 17-year-old schoolboy Vladimir Ulyanov: "No, we will not follow this path. This is not the path to follow." You cannot help admiring how resolutely and irrevocably this youth, essentially still a boy, took up a revolutionary life stance. In his mind's eye he saw his brother, a member of the people's freedom organization, who had just been executed by the tsar's butchers for taking part in preparing an attempt on the emperor's life, which, even had it succeeded, would only have led to the replacement of one despot with another. And Vladimir Ulyanov made his irreproachable choice: Not to repeat the mistakes of his predecessors, who tried to fight against the autocratic landowning oppression in isolation. To be invariably in the midst of the people, bringing them scientific revolutionary awareness and combining the only correct social theory with the mass liberation movement, to turn the cause of the working masses' liberation into the masses' own cause, "to help the proletariat to pass through a DEMOCRATIC coup to the COMMUNE"--that is how the future leader's "creed" was defined. "...I would have served no other goals," Vladimir Ilich acknowledged (Complete Collected Works, Vol 49, p 411).

According to Lenin, the "main thing in Marx's teaching is the explanation of the proletariat's worldwide historical role as the creator of socialist society" (Vol 23, p 1). This was the central idea of all Marxism which Lenin comprehensively and tirelessly sought to prove throughout his conscious life. This is the central idea of Marxism-Leninism (together with the concept, which continues and develops it, of the revolutionary party of the working class as the working people's political vanguard in the struggle against capitalism and imperialism and for socialism and communism) that has for decades been subjected to the most stubborn and malicious attacks by our class enemies.

Of course, Lenin never made an icon of the proletariat and never closed his eyes to the as yet inadequate political maturity and sometimes simple ignorance of certain groups and members of the proletariat. At the same time, more than anyone else, he recognized that the working class is the only cohesive and growing social mass [massiv], which is objectively placed by capitalist exploitation itself, by the organization, technology and culture of large-scale industrial production, by labor cohesion and by its collectivist and internationalist attitude, in the position of the main motive force of socialist revolution and the leading force of all working people and democratic strata of society. [paragraph continues]

This idea, in specific form, permeats Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy and scientific communism, and its demonstration is obviously not confined to any one of the three constituent parts of Marxism-Leninism, but is their common general task.

Surely it is no accident that every time a new wave of revisionism has appeared, attempts have also been made to eclectically break up Marxist-Leninist teaching, revising dialectical materialist philosophy in the spirit of Kantianism or positivism and "retouching" Marx's political economy in the spirit of Proudhon's apologia for small-scale production. There are many examples of this--from the famous self-aggrandizing speech by Bernstein and the subjective idealist impulses of empiriocriticism to Garaudy's clericalist degeneration, from Kautskiy's writings in favor of the "mixed economy" to the preaching of the "third way" by the Czechoslovak revisionist Sik.

It is well known that even among prominent Bolsheviks Lenin's battle against the empiriocritics appeared to some people to be a "storm in a teacup" at first. This was a manifestation of a kind of narrow practicality caused by an insufficiently clear understanding of Marx's fundamental tenet: Just as philosophy finds its material weapon in the proletariat, so the proletariat finds its spiritual weapon in philosophy. Equally great significance is attached to the economic substantiation of the working class' worldwide historical mission, which places that mission on immovably firm material foundations and then receives all-round development and embodiment in the theory and practice of scientific communism.

In the sixties and seventies Soviet social scientists actively developed various aspects of Lenin's teaching on the working class--the ruler [gegemon] of the modern era, which began with Great October. Lenin's analysis of the working class' role as creator of the new society was continued in relation to the conditions of developed socialism and the gradual transition to communism. Here considerable attention was devoted to exposing the groundlessness of attempts by Marxist renegades--with false references to the social consequences of the scientific and technical revolution--to represent as the epoch's dominant social factor not the working class, but rather the intelligentsia of the modern capitalist society, ignoring its deep internal divisions and, moreover, emphasizing the top stratum of the ruling monopolies, which is bourgeois in its social function, its situation and its views. At the same time it was also necessary to overcome such inaccuracies as, for instance, the alleged possibility of the working class losing the role of ruler of the revolution during periods of a temporary offensive by reaction, and also opinions on the alleged "unpreparedness" of the present-day working class in the USSR to carry out its leading role in the developed socialist society. As a result of a number of debates and creative investigations our scientific literature was supplemented with substantial research illuminating the main element of Marxism-Leninism more widely.

For Lenin the proletariat was not simply an object of observation and study, sympathy and compassion. It was his own dear class, whose needs and interests, concerns and sentiments, griefs and joys passed through the leader's mind and heart. Lenin could consider himself a proletarian in the highest, most noble sense of the word, a brilliant zealot in the struggle for the working people's happiness, boundlessly enriched by the spiritual values of the past, by revolutionary Marxist teaching, by his own creative obsession and by unity with hundreds of thousands of likeminded people, with the many million strong masses.

The working class responded to Lenin with boundless trust and love. The cherished perception of him as their never-to-be-forgotten leader was splendidly expressed in a letter to N.K. Krupskaya from the Sormovo work "Petr Zalomov" (who was the prototype for Pavel Vlasov in M. Gorkiy's novel "Mothers" (Mat)): "We have no intention of defying Comrade Lenin--we are his equals. We have earned such a leader, and he, being worthy of us, has a right to be proud of us.... Comrade Lenin as part of ourselves."

Looking at reality and seeing it in the light of the working class's scientifically interpreted interests is, according to Lenin's ideas, immeasurably more than expressing the opinion of a certain social stratum. To take up a proletarian class position means understanding the truth as adequately as possible. It means being on the side of the chief motive force of modern history and linking the understanding organically with revolutionary practice. So it can hardly be correct that for some reason the terms "proletarian philosophy," "the political economy of labor" (as opposed to the bourgeois political economy of property) and "proletarian socialism" have begun to disappear from our vocabulary. After all, for Lenin the proletariat's viewpoint was identical to the viewpoint of leading social science, social justice and truth. Vladimir Mayakovskiy expressed this approach aptly and characteristically: "The proletariat--that word is clumsy and narrow for those to whom communism is a snare. For us, this word is powerful music, capable of making the dead rise up and fight."

2.

Lenin was unyielding and unwavering in everything hat had to do with his revolutionary convictions and his principled scientific and political views. A stranger to any kind of dogmatism and always ready to amend a particular theoretical tenet of tactical principle of changed circumstances dictated it, at the same time he was legitimately distrustful toward the irresponsible slogan of "freedom of criticism," which the opportunists used in order to weaken the Marxist views and class consciousness of the proletariat.

"There can be no strong socialist party," Lenin asserted on the threshold of our century, "without a revolutionary theory uniting all socialists, from which they draw all their convictions and which they apply to their methods in the struggle and to their methods of activity; to defend such a theory, which to the limits of your understanding you believe to be true, against unfounded attacks and attempts to make it less good does not mean being an enemy of ANY criticism. We certainly do not regard Marx's theory as something complete and inviolate; on the contrary, we are convinced that it only laid the cornerstone of the science which socialists MUST develop further in all directions if they do not want to lag behind life" (Vol 4, pp 183-184).

Lenin was noted for exceptional scientific conscientiousness and could not permit himself to replace a particular thesis of Marx and Engels by some other thesis without authorization and without a convincing explanation of the reasons. He approached the classical heritage with the greatest tact even when he was adding his own contribution, whether it was a question of creating more detailed and harmonious teaching on the revolutionary workers' party, of the continuation of Marx's "Das Kapital" with an analysis of imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism, or of revealing the potential for a victory for socialism in an individual country or for such a previously unknown form of dictatorship of the proletariat as the republic of soviets. [paragraph continues]

Lenin demanded the same approach to the classical heritage from his comrades in arms and disciples. He greeted with irony the "desire of radically minded individuals to combine what is old and outmoded with what is fashionable and lifeless" (Vol 2, p 440) and proposed invariable adherence to such reliable guidelines as materialist dialectics, the interests of the proletariat's class struggle and the requirements of developing social practice.

On rereading an early 1917 Engels' work "On the Housing Question" and with the opportunist grumbling about the alleged "obsolete" nature of Marxism in mind, Lenin wrote the following rapturous words to I.F. Armand: "I tell you, it's wonderful! I am still 'in love' with Marx and Engels and I cannot sit back and let them be abused. They are real people! They must be learned from. We must not depart from this principle" (Vol 49, p 378).

Practically all Lenin's works are strongly polemical. But in his disputes with ideological opponents and deluded people there is not a trace of prestige-seeking or motives of ambition, while discrepancies in logic or juggling with facts are simply inconceivable. Vladimir Ilich was incapable of distorting an opponent's view or of arbitrarily ascribing to him what he knew was a vulnerable and easily destroyed thesis. Indispensable to him was what Engels called the "code of honor" in the ideological struggle.

Lenin's theoretical and moral authority was unimpeachable. The factors were the amazing wholeness of Lenin's nature, its organic affiliation [vklyuchennost] with the working class, and its objective colossal influence. "An extraordinary people's leader," John Reed wrote of Lenin, "a leader exclusively by virtue of his intellect, one to whom posturing is anathema, one who is not subject to moods; firm, adamant, without ostentatious bias, but possessing a great ability to express the most complex ideas in the simplest words and to make a profound analysis of a specific situation combined with astute flexibility and audacity of mind."

3.

Bourgeois authors simply fail to grasp, on the one hand, the invariably ardent, militant and ruthlessly attacking tone of Lenin's works and, on the other hand, his kindness and gentle treatment of comrades and his courtesy even with ideological opponents. Of course, one would not want to be in the shoes of the enemies of Leninism. They would find it far easier to fence with a "one-dimensional" fanatical rebel and his semiliterate doctrine than to attempt to spar with an encyclopedically gifted revolutionary and utterly honest person whose views represent the spiritual summit of modern times.

Many times the bourgeoisie and its opportunist yesmen have used the filthy weapon of slander against Lenin but they have not been successful for long. At one of those moments when the bourgeois press was being particularly diligent in concocting lies about the Bolsheviks, in summer 1917, Lenin defined the Communist Party as the intellect, honor and conscience of our era. This naturally placed on every party member supreme responsibility for the moral state of the party as a whole, for the observance of communist ethics in intraparty relations and for his personal behavior. Lenin made particularly strict demands on communists after October, when our party became the ruling party and when all working people looked to it as the collective inspirer and organizer of the defense of the socialist homeland and socialist and communist building. [paragraph continues]

"...If we conscientiously teach workers and peasants discipline," he pointed out, "then we must begin with ourselves" (Vol 50, p 63). Lenin taught that the nonparty mass must be made to see that the members of the Communist Party have responsibilities and that communists admit people to their ranks not so that they can enjoy the benefits associated with the status of the leading party but so that they can set an example of truly communist labor.

Lenin was a realist in politics and in everyday matters, he was well aware of the price of both economic and ideological motives of human activity. This does not contradict the fact that a significant feature of his way of life and moral makeup was communist selflessness, which is something educated, snobbish Philistines do not believe in but which is a reality born of our revolution and feeding the spirit of the selfless fighters for communism. Mediating in one of his last works on ways of improving the Soviet managerial apparatus, Lenin writes that "what is needed for this is that the best elements in our social system, namely; leading workers, in the first place, and, in the second place, truly enlightened elements, who can be relied upon not to take anything on trust and not to say anything against their conscience, should not be afraid of acknowledging any difficulty and should not be afraid of struggling to attain a goal which they have earnestly set themselves" (Vol 45, pp 391-392).

Lenin's guidelines for political enlightenment organ workers have not lost their significance despite the fact that they related to the conditions of the new economic policy, in 1921. Lenin named the "three chief enemies" hindering our creative work: The first enemy is communist arrogance, the second is illiteracy and the third is bribery" (Vol 44, p 173). True, the situation has changed qualitatively since these words were uttered, although maybe only the second evil--illiteracy--has been completely eradicated; one still encounters recurrences of the first and third evils.

Communist arrogance is sometimes discernible in some working people's administrative intoxication with their own over subjectivism which conflicts with the moral code of a builder of communism, with state interests and with the demands of science. As for bribery, it can assume most cunning and covert forms in places and be a dangerous enemy of party and professional ethics it strives to replace labor-collective moral relations and obstructs the implementation of socialist legality. According to Lenin, "if there is such a phenomenon as bribery, if it is possible, there can be no question of policy. There cannot even be anything approaching policy and policy cannot be made since. All measures will be left hanging in mid-air and will lead to exactly nothing. It will be the worse for the law if it is implemented under conditions where bribery is permitted and is widespread" (Vol 44, p 174). We must all constantly learn from Vladimir Ilich the ability to illuminate and magnify the political aspect of what would appear to be a commonplace and purely everyday survival.

Lenin was an exemplary comrade in the party and in struggle who did not allow his superiority to be emphasized in personal relations and who did not tolerate any constrained reverence or encroachments on equality. We still have his remarkable psychological sketch "How Iskra [the spark] All but Went Out," in which he dealt with this problem by using his disappointment with Plekhanov as an example. The episode described in it occurred in 1900, during Vladimir Ilich's trip to Switzerland for talks with Russian emigre social democrats on the publication of the journal ZARYA and the newspaper ISKRA.

The initial conversations with Plekhanov revealed the latter's suspiciousness, nervousness, dictatorial ways and, above all, insincerity, while his chess gambits almost ruined the whole business. Plekhanov was obviously abusing the party's young members' worship of him, valuing their voluntary slavery without ever considering, as Lenin concluded, that "it befits one not to be a slave...." (Vol 4, p 345). All who met with Vladimir Ilich noted that this principle was sacred to him both in the sociopolitical plane and in individual contacts.

"Like no one else Lenin was able to create a spirit of true collectiveness in work," L.I. Brezhnev said, "although defending his viewpoint passionately, with conviction and persistence, Lenin valued his comrades' opinions and listened hard to them. He educated and united around him a whole galaxy of outstanding revolutionaries, political and state leaders from among the people."

The moral potential of Leninism is colossal and its creative product is great. But it can scarcely be said that it is already fully employed in the service of communism. Many of its creative resources await discovery and development, first and foremost by ideological workers--scientists and propagandists.

It is great joy if, by reading Lenin, you confirm your own conclusion and certify that they are correct. It is a great lesson if Lenin sternly persuades you that you were wrong in your shrill dispute and that you must abandon your mistaken views. Leninism is ever the pulsating, living nerve of our reality, the ideological oxygen keeping creativity burning, our totally unblemished class, civic and human conscience.

"I use Lenin to cleanse myself so as to be able to swing further into the revolution"--these poet's words have long been a profoundly personal life norm for communists and tens of millions of Soviet people. Of course, they carry different weight depending on whether they are said by schoolchildren or teachers of youth, by young conscripts or Great Patriotic War veterans. But no matter who utters these words they will carry the same ennobling element that prevents any of us from being swamped by routine trivia and keeps our notion of the communist ideal in working order.

Lenin's name is the symbol of a new world and his spiritual makeup is the model in the process of molding the new man.

CRIMES, TRIAL OF 'RENEGADE' RESHAT DZHEMILEV REPORTED

ID121639 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Article by M. Seitov under the rubric "After the Verdict": "Punished for Slander"]

[Text] Slander, as is well-known, brings a good price on the West's black propaganda market--in radio centers, "research institutes" and other such spy nests waging psychological war against the USSR. The rates for slander depend, so to speak, on the richness of the mixture. The more vile it is, the more money people will pay. Moreover they will be accommodating in the way they send it. Since the dollar has now dropped in value, they pay in more stable currency, Swiss francs for instance.

Such "emoluments" were earned by a superficially unremarkable man of 47 who, in the dock, tried with all his might to appear to be luckless victim. [paragraph continues]

But he was not so meek 2 years ago when, having summoned foreign correspondents with a weakness for sensations to a so-called press conference with the aid of renegades and anti-Soviets, he poured out before them the full assortment of lies about the Soviet Union he had accumulated. Soon the tender-hearted radio station Deutsche Welle shed a routine tear over the "bitter lot" of Soviet citizens. There are allegedly no equal rights in our country. There is no freedom of speech. No genuine justice. There is no right to education and so forth. They were counting on splitting Soviet society, on finding in our midst unstable people, people without shame or conscience. They found Reshat Dzhemilev.

The trial irrefutably proved that for a number of years he had actively disseminated deliberately false fabrications discretiting the Soviet state and social system. He thus committed the crime envisaged by Article 191, Section 4 of the Uzbek SSR Criminal Code. It must be said that this was not the first time. He did not draw conclusions at the time but continued to engage in compiling and disseminating malicious lampoons.

Unlike the West, we have no ban on professions. Having served his sentence in 1975 and with two convictions behind him, Dzhemilev, taking advantage of our democracy, found employment and took up a leading post at the Uzorgtekhstroy Trust. This fact alone is one refutation of the lies against our country with which he crammed his "messages" to UN leaders, the heads of various states and individually to the king of Saudi Arabia on a special subject: Followers of Islam in the USSR are allegedly persecuted.

If the law was violated in some way with regard to Reshat Dzhemilev then it was only in the sense that he was remonstrated with for too long--even when his crime had become obvious. Evidently the law should have intervened not now, when piles of the slanderous materials he disseminated have accumulated in Reshat's apartment but back in 1975 when, scarcely having left the penal colony, he composed a "message" to the United Nations in which he wrote that people are terrorized in every way in our country and are convicted on false charges. Surely it was not himself he had in mind? Not himself, who began his "career" by stealing the state's timber and descended to slander against the state system? Yet it was, after all, this system which gave him and his family everything necessary for an honest life.

The path of Reshat's fall was thoroughly traced by the investigation and the court. At the beginning of the slippery slope was a lust for money without the desire to earn it by honest labor and his hand dipped into the state's pocket. He deserved punishment, yet after it he showed malice; the hunting and exaggeration of shortcomings. A servile admiration for the "Western paradise" where you can allegedly have as much as you want and where any enterprising man has a chance of growing rich. At least, that is what the Western "voices" broadcast over the air.

Dzhemilev accepted the overt lies and slander against our system unquestioningly. How did that happen? Dzhemilev's family enjoys all the benefits stipulated by law. [paragraph continues]

His children and he himself have received and continue to receive free education, his mother and other members of the family receive free medical treatment. None of them have ever been deprived of rights inaccessible to anyone in the West--the right to work, housing and leisure. Reshat himself had a good job and good wages. Even after the crimes he had committed no one ever regarded Dzhemilev as a lost person, did not dismiss him with a wave of the hand, did not turn away from him. He was urged, entreated, persuaded year after year....

Meanwhile, he was spreading slander around the world. Take, for example, his fabrications about the lack of the right to education in the USSR. Need we refute it in these pages and cite facts and figures? They are known to everyone living in the USSR and, of course, to Reshat Dzhemilev himself. So, he knew what he was lying. The court considered this proven. But the renegade's slanderous fairytales were siezed upon in the West....

Malice clouds Dzhemilev's eyes. It is as though he himself does not notice the lies. But this "blindness" is doubtful. For he sees on what side the Western bread with which they entice him is buttered.

Dzhemilev rose, opened a thick oilcloth exercise book and began relating how the cruel authorities had been oppressing him, who was quite innocent. Displaying considerable restraint, the judges listened to malicious tirades. Suddenly, at precisely the moment when the deeply moved orator brushed away a tear, I remembered: I had heard these ravings before. Where? On the air.... and a long time ago! At the time had he carefully noted down and kept Deutsche Welle's slanderous exercises, and was he now here, in the courtroom, putting on a performance, executing a lesson taught by foreign masters? This was so. That is what his truth is worth.

The defendant's voice began to quaver: "I am charged with receiving money from Solzhenitsyn. Nothing of the kind!"

If you did not know how things stand, you would believe him--what an artist! But this is how things stand. Indeed, Solzhenitsyn the renegade and shameless slanderer and anti-Soviet did not personally send money to Dzhemilev. But on the other hand, Solzhenitsyn's wife sent Reshat's family a remittance for 1,000 Swiss francs. Is she related to the Dzhemilevs? Is she acquainted with them? A neighbor? Nothing of the kind. This was a payment to Dzhemilev as an accomplice in slandering Soviet reality.

Reshat Dzhemilev continued telling the court a fairytale about his unselfishness.

"Yes, I received packages from the United States, from relatives. Well, is it forbidden?"

It is allowed. Only the so-called relatives were selected for him on someone's orders by Memet Muyedinov, a state criminal living in New York (hiding under the name of Memet Sevdiyar), who edited a profascist newspaper on enemy-occupied Soviet soil during the war. These are R. Dzhemilev's true kinfold--a surviving Hitlerite and an anti-Soviet who was cast out by our society and found refuge on the other side of the ocean.

Now precisely these kinfolk (not of blood but of spirit) sent the slanderer summonses to the "free world." The bosses evidently decided that Dzhemilev had exhausted himself as a "fighter for rights" in our country and that it was time to serve him up with a new sauce--as an "exile." A similar thing had already been done with Ayshe Seitmuratova, who is now working by the sweat of her brow in the West for the 30 pieces of silver for which she sold her motherland and her former compatriots.

Brandishing summonses from fake relatives, Dzhemilev inquired: "Am I obliged to live and give up the fruits of my labors to a regime that is alien to me?"

There is no denying it. Unbridled slanderers cannot get accustomed to our society and we do not need their "labors." But it is to no avail that this alien strikes a pose as a victim not understanding his guilt. Is a criminal obliged to answer for his actions? Yes, he is. Even where he seeks to emigrate to there are laws according to which a criminal must answer precisely where he committed the crime. Reshat Dzhemilev makes out that he does not know this.

His guilt in spreading slander has been fully proven. Heaps of "compositions" full of malicious lies. Films of double-dyed anti-Sovietism smuggled in from abroad. Slanderous opuses duplicated on his own copying machine. Every fact cited and every piece of material evidence was investigated in court. Many witnesses--precisely those whom he falsely called oppressed and downtrodden--spoke words angrily reproving the slanderer in court.

The investigation and the trial proved that R. Dzhemilev lied year after year, lied for sops, lied in the hope that his overseas masters would intercede for him and take charge of him and that he would get a generous final payoff there. But he has gotten his payoff here. Now his foreign masters will feign indignation over the air and in their newspapers regarding the sentence against Reshat Dzhemilev: 3 years' strict regime. But tomorrow, having wiped away a tear, they will set about feverishly seeking a new coreligionist and corrupt "accuser."

We must not forget about this quest. Even nowadays the fishers for human souls are active, bending over backward and coughing up money.

A radio scandalmonger. A seeker of "commercial" trash. An irresponsible loudmouth and scaremonger. Not on posters nor in lectures but in actual fact they are a real find for Western special services.

Soviet people are characterized not by surveillance of one another nor by suspicion and mistrust but by high political vigilance. Petty carping against one another is alien to us, and we encourage criticism of shortcomings and guarantee the right to it in our Constitution. But gossip and malicious rumors must always be rebuffed. What has happened in this case? It was a revelation to many people in the Uzorgtekhstroy Trust that one of the workers, as it turns out, was fabricating slanderous materials and passing on provocative statements to hostile radio stations. One of the higher chiefs even gave Dzhemilev a flattering reference and thereby testified to his own political myopia. But fortunately such instances are a very fare phenomenon in our collectives. Hence our strength and the humaneness of Soviet law with regard to such as Reshat Dzhemilev. For him even now, after his third conviction, the path to an honest life is not closed--the path toward canceling out the past and, having served his sentence, becoming a decent person.

The seekers of renegades have a difficult task. It is a hopeless business to try to make fools of Soviet people. They have no real chance of winning in the peaceful competition of ideas and principles. For them the fatal danger lies precisely in the magnetic force of the Soviet way of life. This is why international tension is being fueled, why nuclear blackmail is being employed once again and why in their hands even the good ear of grain becomes a tool of political speculation.

Since 1917 imperialism's ringleaders have been fulminating against us not only with bayonets but also with black pens. We report the facts--they invent them. We struggle for the fraternity of working people--they seek to kindle enmity between peoples. Our friends throughout the world are honest, humane, industrious, selfless people. But you see yourselves who our ideological opponents watch over, shelter and defend. Surviving fascists. Malignants. Slanderers.

But renegades find for themselves what they are seeking.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETINGS TO SOVIET WOMEN

LD121321 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Greetings from the CPSU Central Committee: "To Soviet Women"]

[Text] Dear Soviet women:

Glorious daughters of our motherland

The CPSU Central Committee warmly congratulates you on International Women's Day--a day of unity and solidarity among working women of all continents!

We are celebrating this radiant spring holiday on the eve of the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth. Our multinational socialist motherland is confidently following Lenin's course. From Lenin the Soviet people are learning how to live, work, struggle and triumph. The Soviet people are utterly commited to Lenin's and the Communist Party's cause and wholeheartedly support the multifaceted work of the Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The party has implemented Lenin's behest--Soviet women are full and equal members of society and are fruitfully working in plants and factories, on construction projects and in transport, on the fields and at livestock units, in education and health care, and in trade and the service sphere. Their contribution to the development of science and to the flourishing of culture is considerable.

Soviet women actively participate in the nationwide struggle for communism and for the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the successful completion of the 5-year plan, increased production efficiency and improved work quality, thrift and economy, and tighter discipline. Thousands of splendid working women have already fulfilled their personal 5-year plan targers.

Heartfelt thanks to you, dear women, for your labor valor, enthusiasm and creativity!

Our attitude to mothers is one of deep appreciation. They bring children into the world, watch over them, give them the warmth and tenderness of their souls and try to raise worthy citizens of our motherland. Rearing the future builders of communism is a lofty vocation, an honorable duty and a great responsibility. And in this noble task every mother and every family is getting ever-increasing assistance from the party and state. Every year millions of apartments are being built, the network of creches and kindergartens is expanding and new schools, clubs, sanatoriums and stadiums are opening.

It is to Soviet women's selflessness and talent that our motherland in large measure owes its historic achievements. Their caring hands, spiritual generosity and nobility enhance our lives and are an affirmation of good and beauty.

Soviet women's exploits in the years of the Great Patriotic War are unforgettable. Along with their fathers, brothers and husbands they fought heroically at the front and in partisan detachments and worked tirelessly in the rear. It was in the grim years of military tribulations that the grandeur of women raised by Lenin's party and the socialist system was most fully revealed.

Women's broad participation in running state and public affairs has become a living reality. At the recent elections more then 1,130,000 of the fatherland's finest daughters were elected to union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and to local soviets. Soviet women are active in party, state, trade union and Komsomol organizations. This is a graphic and convincing manifestation of the advantages of our soviet democracy and of the socialist way of life.

Peace is our people's most cherished aspiration. Soviet women ardently endorse the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy course aimed at further strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the socialist countries, deepening the relaxation of international tension, consolidating world peace and security, and at supporting the people's struggle for freedom and independence. The women of the world are speaking out ever more loudly against the imperialist policy of adventures, and against the arms race and hegemonism. No to cold war! Peace to the peoples and happiness to our children!

Dear women! Our mothers and daughters, sisters and female friends! We wish you good health and success in your work, studies and creative activities. Joy and happiness to you and your families!

Honor and glory to Soviet women!

Long live the unity and solidarity of working women all over the world!

May our mighty socialist fatherland strengthen and flourish!

Long live communism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

INSTITUTE DIRECTOR DESCRIBES OIL PROSPECTING IN SIBERIA

LD120949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Ye. Turubara interview with I.I. Mesterov, director of the West Siberian Scientific Research Institute for Oil and Gas Geology, Lenin prizewinner and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Geologist, Explore!"; first two paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] The West Siberian Scientific Research Institute for Oil and Gas Geology, in the 20 years of its existence, has participated in the discovery of all the deposits in Tyumenskaya Oblast. The main achievement of the institute in the present 5-year period was the solution ahead of schedule of the problem of reassessing the potential and forecast reserves of oil, gas and condensate in the region and creating a computer-based, automated oil and gas geological forecasting complex.

At the request of IZVESTIYA, I.I. Nesterov, director of the institute, Lenin prize-winner and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, tells us about this work.

[Question] Year by year the area of geological exploration in Western Siberia is expanding. Which territories does it now cover?

[Answer] The area of the West Siberian plateau surveyed totals only 8 square meters per kilometer. By way of comparison: In Tataria and Bashkiria it is 10-12 times higher. But nonetheless discoveries are still being made even there. Potentially this same possibility also exists in Tyumenskaya Oblast.

We are expecting a few surprises from the so-called Bazhenovskaya formation--and oil and gas-bearing clay stratum. The fact is that until recently clay was not considered a possible receptacle for oil. The "black gold" was sought and found only in porous rocks--mainly in sands, sandstones and carbonates. The discovery of the Tyumen oil and gas province was a surprise to the scientists--15 oil-bearing seams were found in pure marine clays. Now our institute is drawing up a map predicting oil and gas deposits in the Bazhenovskaya formation and are calculating the potential oil reserves in them.

[Question] What problems are posed by the opening up of new horizons?

[Answer] Exploration in the Bazhenovskaya formation is really difficult. For example, while constructing wells geologists encountered irregularly high seam pressure. Therefore the development of a completely new drilling and testing technology was required. Specialists from our institute are carrying out exploration in this direction too. Work on calculating oil and gas reserves is necessary so that all resources in the Tyumen territorial-industrial complex can be determined.

In order to coordinate geological prospecting work on oil and gas on a countrywide scale, it is first necessary to establish the regions with most prospects and find out what amount of work needs to be done there and what the output will be. On the basis of our calculations the geography, depth and scale of prospecting work will be accurately determined.

The results of the recommendations which the West Siberian Scientific Research Institute for Oil and Gas Geology elaborates for the Tyumenskaya Oblast main administration for geological prospecting are worth tens of millions of rubles annually. The institute participates in substantiating the administration's annual plans. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, recommendations are given for every seam and every well, including those on sites not yet under drilling.

[Question] In the 10th 5-Year Plan the institute scientists are creating methods for speeding up prospecting work. What are its advantages?

[Answer] Successfully introducing this method allows the efficiency of exploration and prospecting work to be increased by 15-20 percent. Here computers help us. A group of young specialists built a series of mathematical models which allow information to be fed into the computer about any surface which can be represented by isometric lines--structural maps, maps of sand content and porosity and so forth.

The machine computes the optimum number of wells which must be drilled to prospect a specific deposit and to calculate its reserves, so as to bring it on stream. Using this method will help to avoid unnecessary expenditure on costly drilling work--a question which requires immediate solution. The point is that in recent years the effectiveness of deep exploratory drilling began to be reduced and expenditure increased. This happened because exploration began to shift to regions difficult to reach, little developed and geologically complex. Depth of drilling also increased.

The methods on which our institute specialists are working will help to solve this urgent question. They are being tried out at dozens of wells in Tyumen.

[Question] A most topical question in modern geology is forecasting. How is it being conducted?

[Answer] The institute is now engaged on substantiating annual plans for proving [podgotovka] reserves up to the year 2000. Methods of automated oil and gas content forecasting have been developed based on the YES-1020 computer. Geological, tectonic, hydrogeological and other facts are analyzed by the machine, which then makes a decision on the prospects of a site. Our plans include reviewing the entire range of structures in West Siberia. We expect the results to be promising. But we have some hard prospecting ahead of us.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES OIL BY-PRODUCT UTILIZATION

LD111207 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 March 1980 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word R. Sabirov article on the utilization of waste products from oil-refining. Sabirov points out the high cost of dismissing oil by-products as "waste" and states the need for "comprehensive systems" to utilize such by-products. He suggests that greater exploration of this potential source of fuel, plastics, paint and so forth could be achieved in factory laboratories if greater spending power were given to producers to explore possibilities. He criticizes the lack of "coordination" among the oil and rubber industries and suggest that "somebody in Gosplan" or some branch of management should be given the task of directing the "long-range distribution" of oil by-products among the "many spheres of the national economy."

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 12 MARCH

LD130240 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Farmers have begun sowing corn in the south of Uzbekistan and grain in Kulaybskaya Oblast. Across the country as a whole, by the beginning of March repair workers had put into service 88 tractors, 96 ploughs, 95 cultivators and 94 seed drills for every 100 units. Compared to last year, state purchases of livestock and poultry have increased by 12 percent and eggs 5 percent, while milk procurement has been reduced by 4 percent (1900 GMT).

VASKHNIL SESSION ENDS; AIDE DISCUSSES SOIL IMPROVEMENT

LD122120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] The All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNiL] scientific session ended its work today. It discussed recommendations for increasing production of grain and other crops and for enhancing the efficiency and stability of arable farming. At the end of the session we interviewed Nikolay Petrovich Panov, academician secretary of the VASKhNiL Department of Land Husbandry and Chemicalization: [Begin Panov recording]

"The most important current question is that of increasing soil fertility. Today our country is unequalled in the world for the quantity of fertilizer produced, taking into account only half our output. But much work remains to be done and it is the job of agricultural science to work out methods to insure a substantial increase in the effectiveness of applied fertilizers, especially mineral fertilizers. Full use is still not being made of the potential fertility of improved land, particularly where irrigation is employed.

"The country has about 100 million hectares of saline soils, including shale soil, which could be termed a second virgin lands area, and another pressing task is to work out effective measures to improve this land. Many other kinds of specialists, such as seed-breeders, economists, mechanizers and land-protection workers have a part to play.

"The session worked out draft recommendations for the main zones of the country. These had been studied in advance at zonal conferences. The conference will have a positive influence on the development of agricultural productivity which in turn will insure successful fulfillment of the Ninth 5-Year Plan and form a good basis for the future." [end recording]

RSFSR PAPER DISCUSSES STOCKRAISING SHORTCOMINGS

LD121005 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 March 1980 frontpages, under the headline "The Front Line of Livestock Farming," a 1,000-word editorial which discusses livestock farming in the RSFSR, pointing out that despite good results in some areas there are many overall shortcomings especially in milk production and breeding, but that these are due far more to human factors--lack of labor discipline and responsibility--than to problems with equipment and supply; indeed the paper writes, in some areas "new complexes are not being used to full effect," and it is only by tackling the problems of people's attitude to work that the standard of stock-farming can be raised.